

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

જીનઠાંચી યાદ

9th. That Subscribers who may prefer paying the whole or any number of quarterly subscriptions in advance shall be at liberty so, and be allowed a discount on advanced subscription.

18th. That eighteen months be allowed from the 31st December 1828, for such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators or Assigns as may have been unable to adduce sufficient proof at the time of the payment of the first dividend, and in default thereof they will forfeit all claim on the funds of the Society, as on the 30th June 1830 a final distribution will be made.

BLANK Forms of Interest Bonds, Power of Attorney, Receipts, &c.

THAT JANNUB BEBEE of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, administrator of the estate and effects of the late **CA TIZA BEBEE** deceased, has sold a that Chawl or Range of Six Rooms and ground, one Bungalow with its ground, another Bungalow with its ground, one large House or Building with its ground, one Range or Chawl of seven Rooms with its ground, another Chawl or Range of six Rooms with its ground, another Chawl Range of eight Rooms with its ground and a piece of ground occupied by Tenants, situate without the Town walls of Bombay in Coombarwada Dungary, to **NATHO BHOY RAMDASS** of Bombay, Banian Merchant; any person or persons having a claim or demand as next of kin, or heir of the said deceased, or any interest therein of any kind soever, are to make the same known at the office of Messrs. **W. A. and E. C. MORGAN**, within 14 days from the date hereof, or he she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 8th day of December 1823.

THE REGISTRAR on the Ecclesiastical side of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay being absent

PURSUANT to a decree on the Equi-
side of the Honorable the Court of
Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 29th
day of October 1823, made in a Cause
wherein **JOSEPH MANLEY** on behalf
of himself and all other the Creditors
EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT late of
Bombay, deceased, is the Complainant and
JOHN ROBERT REID Executor of the
last Will and Testament of the said **ED-**
WARD WILLIAM HUNT, deceased
is the Defendant : the Creditors of the said
EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT, the Te-
stator in the said Decree named, who died
Bombay on or about the 20th day of July
1821 are forthwith to come in by themselves
or their Solicitors and prove their claims
before the Master of this Court, at his cham-
bers in Rampart Row at Bombay aforesaid
in default thereof they will be excluded to
benefit of the said decree.

W. J. C. MOORE

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of **JOHN SANDWICH** late of Bombay, a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to Mrs. **JAMES SANDWICH** the Mother of the said deceased, all Persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

W. A. & F. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

Bombay 12th December 1823.

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

Sir,
On Friday last, after many promises, delays, and disappointments, the theatre of this city was opened to the public with O'Keefe's five act caricature of "WILD OATS". It is not worth while detailing to your readers the incidents of a plot, as unnatural and strained as ever proceeded from the exhausted brain of a dramatic writer, suffice it to observe, that the dialogue is mean and affected in the sentimental parts, and stupid and dull where wit or humour are attempted. The characters are not only pre-eminently rapid and desultory of interest, but they constitute a congregation of all that is threadbare, without a ray of genius to lighten their tiresome sameness.

Having done with the play I shall now proceed to give "Parrots of the Poet's thought" the actors. Believe me, I shall be impartial. I am unacquainted with them, regarding them neither as friends nor enemies, neither seeking their favour nor dreading their rage. *Nisi admittatur, nisi stupet, rursus est my mouo, I will endeavour to act up to it.*

Mr. S. played Rover, as he plays every thing else, uncommonly well; the wild eccentricities of the Stroller, in his hands were chastened and polished; he was quite at home, and in the possession both of the sense of power, and the commanding energy of will; in short, his manners, his dramatic knowledge, the expression of his countenance, and the gracefulness of his action, all indicate an actor of the very first talent.

The old Admiral was very funny, very good natured, very valourous and very busy, but not very perfect.

C. As John Dory bustled through his part with much satisfaction. It was his first appearance, and I have no doubt, when time and practise have given him more knowledge, that he will become an acquisition to the stage in the kind of character in which he has been introduced. It would be unjust to deny that he materially assisted to bear up a piece which has hardly a straw of merit to depend on.

Sim had little to do, but that little was exquisitely done: he was rustic without coarseness, and comic without buffoonery; in the scene where he recognised the *Play actor*, his laugh and the clapping of his hands were inimitable.

S. as Lady Amaranth possessed every advantage of voice and figure, but his conception of the character was not what it ought to have been, he made it a tissue of crisped, starched up ease, and "magnificent smallnesses".

Friend Ephraim, what is the matter? why that oracular frown upon thy forehead? why that puritanical screw of thy sharp nose? why are each of thy bony fingers so particularly and wildly separated from its fellow? why that glassy and motionless in-consciousness of expression in thy fine eyes? Ah! those eyes!

I could willingly omit noticing the songs. The Gentlemen who sung them, surely did so to oblige some injudicious friend; if they like to amuse themselves privately in this way, in the name of all that's pleasant, let them—but their public fame should not be trifled with for two "old songs".

The rest of the performers in this piece will excuse my not saying any thing about them. Indeed, if they know or care any thing for my opinion, they will not desire to hear it, after what has been said above. "The eye that turns to other objects immediately after looking at the sun, will have but little chance of appreciating them justly."

I am &c. &c.
FRED. REUBEN AUGUSTUS TICKLER.
FRIDAY NIGHT,
12th DECEMBER 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th December 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that the future supply of Leather Pantalons, Helmets and European boots for the Horse Artillery and European non-commissioned officers of the Regiments of Native Cavalry, be charged to Government, and that these articles be considered as Government appointments, and the effecting of them relieved from the expense of furnishing them.

Each Serjeant, Trumpeter, Farrier, Corporal, Bombardier and Gunner of Horse Artillery, and each European non-commissioned officer of Native Cavalry will, therefore, receive once in every two years from Government, one pair of Leather breeches or Pantalons, and once in every three years one Helmet, and one pair of European Boots. Adverting to the General Order of the 19th September last, restricting the number of men to be enlisted for each Battalion of Native Infantry to 860, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Order of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 28th October 1814, and published in General Orders of 20th December 1815, be now carried into effect. Those orders direct that clothing stoppages from the Native Corps, be computed according to the *24th Establishment*, and not as at present, according to the *effective strength*.

Bombay Castle 4th December 1823.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Tawce to be deputy Medical Storekeeper and Assistant Garrison Surgeon, vice Riach appointed to the Residency at Bussire.—Date of appointment 11th November 1823.

Bombay Castle 8th Dec. 1823.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain John Moore of the Regiment of Artillery to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for a period of ten months, and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his Health under the prescribed Certificates.

Bombay Castle 9th Dec. 1823.
Ensign T. G. Fraser of the Bombay European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Nagpore for a period of four months on private affairs.

Bombay Castle 9th Dec. 1823.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Conductors and Sub-Conductors of Ordnance, having the immediate charge of Field Magazines or Depots of Ordnance or other Military Stores, to draw an allowance of twenty rupees (£20) per mensem on account of Lights, Stationary &c.

Bombay Castle 10th Dec. 1823.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon McLennan of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry to accompany the Commissioner in the Deccan during a tour through the Districts, and to direct him to join Mr. Chaplin's Camp forthwith.

The Superintending Surgeon in the Poona Division of the Army is requested to make arrangements for Mr. McLennan's Battalion duties during his temporary absence.

Bombay Castle 10th December 1823.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major H. Hardy of the Regiment of Artillery, to act as Director of the depot of Instruction at Matoonagh, during the absence of Captain William Miller on sick Certificate to the Cape of Good Hope, date of appointment 1st Dec. 1823.

Bombay Castle 9th December 1823.
It appearing that Captain Robert Campbell has proceeded to England from the Cape of Good Hope, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Captain Thomas Palin of the 5th Regiment of N. I. in the Office of Assistant Secretary to the Military Board.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

THE following Extract from Garrison Orders, by the Hon'ble the Governor, under date the 10th instant, is published for General Information.
1st. Some rules for the occupation of ground on the Esplanade appearing to be desirable. The Hon'ble the Governor is pleased to notify, that he will continue to allow the Occupants of Compounds to resume possession in successive seasons as heretofore, yet it is to be distinctly understood that when Bungalows or Tents are sold, such disposal of property can convey no right to the Compounds in which they may have stood.

2d. In future all Persons wishing to resume the Compounds they may have held the previous season, and others desirous of obtaining one in the established line, must on or before the 15th August in each successive year, give in their names to the Chief Engineer, who will keep a Register according to priority of application to be laid before the Hon'ble the Governor for his decision.

3d. The space in front of the line of Bungalows between the Apollo and Church Gates, is reserved for special occasions, and can only be occupied under the orders of the Hon'ble the Governor.

4th. The extent allowed for the Sepoy lines and the Officers of Native Corps in Garrison, is placed by the Hon'ble the Governor in the temporary charge of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

5th. The spots allotted for Sick Officers and Strangers arriving at the Presidency, are placed under the immediate care of the Chief Engineer, to whom all Applications for ground are to be made; on these spots no enclosure can be permitted, but by Tent walls, nor any construction, however slight, for stables or Cookrooms, since nothing can be admitted there but Canvas.

6th. All Persons on leaving the Esplanade are hereby directed to report the clearance of their ground to the Chief Engineer, and any failure in this respect will preclude the Person so neglecting, from future indulgence of ground on the Esplanade.

7th. The space allotted for Sick Officers and Strangers arriving at the Presidency, having frequently been found too small for their accommodation, no person permanently resident in Bombay, can be permitted to occupy any portion of the ground so appropriated.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor.
BOMBAY, R. A. WILLIAMS,
15th December 1823. Town Major.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1823.

We are still without any arrival from England—a circumstance which is not a little tantalizing at the present moment, when so many interesting matters are depending, both in a general and local point of view. We are besides constantly pester'd with vague rumours and reports of ships being seen on the coast, which have invariably, hitherto at least, turned out to be pure invention.

We have occupied a great portion of our present number with a debate in the house of Commons on the 26th June, on a petition presented by Mr. Brougham from the Catholics in Ireland, complaining of the abuses in the administration of Justice in that ill-fated country. The intense interest with which everything connected with Ireland is viewed at the present moment, and the many interesting arguments brought forward by the leading speakers in the discussion, cannot fail to excite the attention of a great portion of our readers.

A report was brought, a few days ago, by the Glenelg which touched at Alepce on her way from Bengal, that a vessel had passed that port a short time before, having left England in August. The news brought by the said vessel is, that a battle had been fought in Spain, between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were victorious and the former had in consequence commenced their retreat into France; the battle had been gained, however, at the expense of severe wounds received by Sir Robert Wilson and a Spanish General, name unknown. Fresh disturbances had broken out in the North of Ireland; and Mr. Canning was dangerously ill. What has become of the ship that brought all this news we know not—nor can we gain any information even as to her name: so that we merely give it as a report brought by the Glenelg.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

We mentioned in our last paper that the play of Wild Oats had been performed at our Theatre on the preceding evening, and that we should give some account of it in our present number. Although consistently with the rules we have laid down, we must confine ourselves to general observations, we feel it to be the more necessary on this occasion to say something, because it may not only afford some gratification to our out-station friends, but, judging from the thinness of the house, it must also be a matter of news to at least three fourths of our Bombay readers. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the secret springs of action among our neighbours, to be able to account for the great paucity of auditors on this occasion, but certain it is that out of the almost crowded population of this Island, there were not twenty ladies in the whole circle of the dress Boxes of the Theatre on last Friday evening! We did indeed observe with pleasure that the beloved head of our Society was there, but with the head we should have liked to see more of the members. It is not with the audience however that we have to do—but with the performance itself.

Wild Oats—is one of those forced productions of modern times, where every thing in the shape of nature is sacrificed, for the purpose of introducing one or two characters, merely to suit the peculiar talent of favorite actors of the day, & which can only outlive the original representatives so long as there are persons of a similar turn to be found, capable of filling them. It is therefore to these characters we are to look for the whole interest of the piece. Rover, the hero of the plot, was performed in a manner which we will venture to say has been seldom equalled, either on private or provincial boards: the part was, in short, played with the same spirit of Dramatic excellence which distinguishes on all occasions, this favorite performer of it. Old Thunder, we beg his pardon, Sir George Thunder, was as jovial a looking Tar as ever stepped the quarter deck of the Bombay Theatre: he succeeded admirably, and we see him with increased pleasure in every new character. Ephraim Smooth was a perfect Quaker, and in the kneeling scene was particularly great. But let us not forget John Dory, who certainly made the most of a very amusing part, and we hope it is not the last time we shall have an opportunity of seeing this Amateur on our Boards, for he promises to be a very valuable addition to our Corps Dramatique. Sim was a good actor lost, by being placed in a minor part, although he certainly made the most of it. Lady Amaranth, was remarkably well personated, and considering she was only a

Gentleman, we ought to accord her a great share of our praise. The other parts were very respectably filled, and altogether the performance was deserving of our warmest praise.

We learn with pleasure that the curtain is to be raised soon again, in a cause which we are convinced, will draw a full house.

By the following paragraph we learn that a slight shock of an earthquake has been felt at Calcutta.

A rather smart shock of an Earthquake was experienced this day at about ten minutes before twelve. This circumstance was first mentioned to us on the instant under our roof. We did not ourselves perceive it, but it was very sensibly felt by very individual in the upper part of the house, we ourselves being on the ground floor.

At Garden Reach not only was the motion sufficiently strong to be very sensibly felt, but also to agitate the spangles which hang on the wall shades. There were no rumbling shocks, and they were accompanied by a low rumbling noise, similar to that experienced in a room over an arched gateway, when a heavy loaded waggon is passing over the stones underneath it.

It appears that the accounts brought by the *Good Success* of disturbances with the Chinese are unfounded.

[John Bull, November 24th 1823.]

Through an accident the following information did not appear in our last paper.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their Rooms on Monday the 24th ultimo, when the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers and Members of Committees for the ensuing year.—

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

His Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Hon'ble Sir C. Colville, G. C. B.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward West, Kt.

The Venerable the Archdeacon George Barnes, D. D.

John Wedderburn, Esq.

John Robert Stuart, Esq.

Major Vans Kennedy, Secretary.

Messrs. Forbes and Co., Treasurer.

COMMITTEE OF PAPERS.

President and Vice-Presidents.

Richard Woodhouse, Esq.

Lieut. Colonel Edmund W. Shuldham.

William H. Waihen, Esq.

George Norton, Esq.

Major Kennedy, Secretary.

Committee for the Superintendence of the Library, Museum, and Accounts.

The Venerable the Archdeacon, President.

John Wedderburn, Esq.

James Farish, Esq.

Benjamin Norton, Esq.

John Robert Stuart, Esq.

Lieut. James J. Robinson.

C. J. Fair, Esq.

James Brydon, M. D.

Major Kennedy, Secretary.

The Katherine Stewart Forbes for London, and the Dorothy for Liverpool, will both proceed to sea, we are informed, in the course of this day. The former having invalids on board will touch at St. Helena for water, and the latter does not, we believe, call at any port on the voyage home.

Considerable purchases of Cotton continue to be made for the English market, and the price of that article has in consequence experienced a further rise since our last publication. The present prices are as follows.

EXCHANGE.
On London... 6 mo... sight... 184 per Rupee.
Calcutta, 90 days... 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras... do... 99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable, 114 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Unremittable, 120 do. do.

ARRIVAL.—Captain King, 25th Bengal N. I.
Lieut. J. B. Glunne, 4th Regiment N. I.
Captain Daly, H. M. 47th Regiment.
Captain S. J., 16th Regiment Madras N. I.
Major Whitwell, 2d 15th Regiment.
Lieutenant J. S. Tiedell, Assistant Comy. Gen.
Lieutenant C. H. Wells, 2d 18th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon Holmes, M. D.
Lieutenant Wesley, 1st 10th Regiment.
Ensign Gordon, 2d 1st Regiment.
Captain W. Black, Assist. Qr. Mr. Gen.
Cornet Richardson, H. M. 4th Drgs.
Captain R. Pughet, Engineers.
Derangues.—Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy, Com. S. R.
Ensign G. C. Stock, 2d 4th Regiment.
Ensign G. C. Stock, 2d 4th Regiment.
Lieutenant B. McMahon, 2d 8th Regiment.

(Continued in the Supplement.)



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 7th Ship Caroline, Naqudah Hajee Hamud, from Bushire, 8th November.
8th Ship Roberts, Captain R. Allport, from Calcutta, 9th November.
9th Ship Glenolg, Captain R. Weddell, from Do. 14th November.
Do. Ship Sophia, Naqudah, Rased, from Persian Gulf.

Passengers per Roberts.
Lieutenant J. Iredell, Assistant Com. Gen.
Passengers per Glenolg.
Mr. and Mrs. Morris, and two Children.
DEPARTURES.—Dec. 6th Ship Thomas, Capt. C. F. Davies, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 19, Ship Marchus, Capt. Thomas Baker, from America.
25, 20 the H. C. C. ship Royal George.
Do. 21, the ship Janet Hutton, Captain J. Howard, from Singapore to the 11th and Malacca 20th October.
The Glorioso, Capt. J. Paterson, from Bombay, 7th and Point de Galle the 26th October.
Do. 20, Ship Eliza, Capt. W. S. Walter, from Madras 22nd Oct.
Ship Hydery, Capt. W. Humble, from Penang 24th Oct.
Arab ship Rahimany Syed Ben Sultan, from Bushire 20th Aug., and Bombay 20th Oct.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.
Per Janet Hutton, A. C. Dunlop, and J. Grant, Esq.
Per Glorioso, Mrs. Bruce, M. S. Cuthbertson, Miss Bruce, Miss E. Bruce, Mr. J. Colvin, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. T. F. Rankin, and Mr. J. M. Peto.
Per Eliza, Major Hare, Russell Biggs.
Per ship Hydery, from Singapore—Mr. Malton, Mrs. Malton and Child, Mrs. Burrell, Mrs. Morit and three Children, Miss White, Miss Bannerman, Miss Pearce, Miss M. Palmer, Miss T. Palmer, Miss L. White, Mr. Macintyre, & Master C. White from Penang.
Mrs. Dangerfield, Mrs. White, Captain Dangerfield, Bombay Arms, Captain White Bengal ditto, Do. or Henderson Penang Establishment, and Rev. Wm. Pearce, Missionary.
DEPARTURES.—Nov. 19, the Lord Suffolk, Capt. S. Brown, to London direct.
20, the Donna Carmelita, C. J. Hunter, for South America, and the Ann, B. H. Gioso, for Rangoon.
Per ship Stenter, Captain Thomas Harris, for London.
Lieutenant J. Kemple, H. C. Militia service.
Per ship Lord Suffolk, Captain S. Brown, for London—William Webster, Esq.
Per ship Hero of Malown, Capt. John Lewis Garlick—Mrs. Colonel Henley, A. Reid, Esq. H. C. C. service; Mrs. C. Thompson, Misses Emma, Catherine Thompson, Anna Margaret Thompson, Maria Ann Thompson, Sophia Jane Thompson, Sarah Thompson, Miss Susan Broderick, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ryland, and Mr. Rile.
SAVOOR, Passed to Sea, the Edward Stretzell, Francis Warden and Madras.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Aurangabad, on the 4th instant, by the Reverend Thomas Robinson, John Ruxton Alexander Esq. Ass. Surgeon Horse Brigade of Artillery, to Miss Hervey.

DEATHS.—On Thursday the 4th instant, Madew W. Swannathier, Prabhoo a respectable Hindoo inhabitant aged 55 years, whose irreparable loss will be ever regretted by his family and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On 5th instant Mrs. D. Mason, aged about 80 years.

MADRAS.

BRIDES.—At Quilon, on the 11th instant, the Lady of Cloud Currie, Esq. Surgeon, 4th Regt. of a Son.
At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Robert Capt. Poulson, of a Son.
At Bangalore, on the 16th November, the Lady of Daniel Elliott, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Hyderabad Residency, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Mrs. Edward Louis, of a Daughter.
Lastly at Bangalore, the Lady of the Honorable Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Lieut. Governor of Fort Marlborough, of a Daughter.
At the Presidency on the 22d instant, the Lady of Captain Hitchens, of a Son.

DEATHS.—In Camp at Naickrenairy, top of Pondanidroog Pass, on the 10th October, Jessy, the Daughter of Mr. Quarter Master Henderson, of the Horse Artillery.

At Calcutta, on Saturday night, the 8th Nov. 1823, Mr. Joseph Charles Leslie, the (eldest Son of Capt. Charles Leslie the present Master Attendant at Calcutta) aged 27 years.

On the 17th ultimo, at Sea, Captain M. Pike of the Ship Reliance—this truly worthy man well known and universally respected and esteemed; a more industrious or more honest man never lived, few having died more regretted—he has left a widow and large family to bewail the loss of the best of husbands and of fathers.

On Saturday, the 15th instant, Mr. Nicholas McFarlain, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his relations and Friends.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Chinsura, on the 8th Nov. Mr. I. D. Bean, of the H. C. Marine, to Miss Madalina Elias, the only daughter of Mr. Nasier Elias.

On the 17th Nov. at the Cath. dral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain Joseph Walker, of the Bombay Artillery, to Miss Eliza Willson.

On Wednesday, the 19th of Nov. at the Catholic Church, Mr. James Wallace, to Miss Josephina Brown.
On Thursday, the 20th Nov. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Ensign Mackintosh Esq. to Henrietta Louisa, youngest daughter of Charles Chilton Esq.

On Saturday last, the 22d Nov. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. J. Parson, Mr. R. Hollow, to Miss Sarah Bulkeley, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Bulkeley.

BIRTHS.—At Poorneah, on the 8th Inst. the Lady of W. Wilten, Esq. (Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 13th Nov. at the Presidency, the lady of C. Cary, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
At Chandernagore, on the 16th Nov. the lady of J. G. Verploegh, Esq. of a son.
At Alipore, on the 17th Nov. the Lady of Henry Newmarch, Esq. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Bani on the 2d Nov. Lieut. Henry Oliphant, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.
At Calcutta, on the 12th Nov. Clarissa, the youngest Daughter of Dr. E. Machado, of the City of Moorshedabad.
On the 17th Nov. Mr. Alexander Forbes, aged 50 years.
On Thursday, the 20th November the infant son of the late Tredway Clark, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 9 months and 23 days.
On the night of the 19th November, William Richardson, Esq. Ship-builder aged 50 years.
On the 20th November, Captain William Kinsey, aged 44 years.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rate of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1823.
On Rupee—100 Rupees—150 per cent. Madras Rupee.
On Bengal—at 80 days eight 95 to 99 Sica.
Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 36 to 36½ per cent. pm
[Unremittable 8 to 10

The long expected homeward bound Ship Madras, Captain W. Fisher, anchored in the Roads from Calcutta on Thursday evening—and will sail for England on Monday, touching at Colombo.

[Mad. Gaz. Nov. 20th.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES 24th Nov.

BUY	RATES OF PREMIUM	SELL
35 0	Remittable Loan	37 0
12 0	Five Per Cent. Loan	14 12

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.
Discount on Private Bills, per Cent. 3 0
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange, " 2 8
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, " 4 0
Ditto 2 months certain, " 3 8
BANK SHARES—Premium, 50 to 55 per Cent—Nom.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow, 3d November, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The leave of absence granted by His Excellency General Sir A. Campbell to Lieut. G. W. Thompson, 30th Regiment, to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs, and to be absent from his Corps on that account from the 1st Nov. 1823, to the 28th Feb. 1824, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow, 4th November, 1823.

The following Appointment has been announced on the Staff of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, Lieut. Col. of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp.
His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and to approve of the Exchange until His Majesty's pleasure is known.

38th Regiment.
Lieut. J. Mathews, to be Captain of a Company with out purchase vice Read deceased. 23d October, 1823.
Ensign H. Grimes, to be Lieutenant, vice Mathews promoted. Ditto.

20th Regiment.
Captain R. Swinton, from the 17th Foot, to be Capt. of a Company, vice G. Rotton who exchanges.

Head-Quarters, Camp Jellalabad, 12th Nov. 1823.
His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing, and upwards, to the Rank of Capt. by brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names; viz.
14th Foot—Lieut. G. T. Finucane, 22d Sept. 1823.
14th Foot—Lieut. Edward L'Estrange, 10th November, 1823.
30th Foot—Lieut. J. H. Light, 27th Octob. r. 1823.
By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

BANKSHALL CIRCULAR.

Extract from the Kellogg's Report, Nov. 22.
"Mr. Stevens, Chief Officer, of the ship Hydery, Captain Humble, from Penang, arrived here at 4 A. M. he reports that the ship off Point Palmiras on the 18th, in 14 fathoms, in search of provisions, and could not find the ship again, he was three days at sea in a small gig; on board the Hydery there were 15 passengers, most of her provisions destroyed in encountering a heavy gale from the 10th to 13th instant."

Extract of a letter from the Ship Nearchus, dated Diamond Harbour, November 20th, 1823.

The Nearchus sailed from Huasco on the coast of South America the 26th January, bound to Calcutta, and the same night at 9 o'clock when distant from the land thirty five miles, felt a violent shock of an earthquake, which lasted nearly four minutes. From thence had a pleasant passage of 89 days to the China Sea, in latitude 12 44 North, and longitude 118 40 East. There we suddenly lost the N. E. wind, which was succeeded by a calm of several days, and light airs from the S. E. This appeared to indicate the finish of the N. E. monsoon, and having only provisions for a direct passage to Calcutta, put into Manila for a supply, which we obtained, and sailed again on the 12th May, intending to take the passage by the way of Socool and Macassar Straits. On the 24th of the same month, we were off the islands of Bassulan and Mindanao, and were there becalmed three days. On the 27th at daylight in the morning, observed a fleet of Malay prows, 26 in number, full of men, bearing down on the ship; made every preparation to receive them; they however did not attack us, but lay

to, a short distance astern, when three other very large prows joined them from Bassulan as well as small ones coming out of every little creek and bay. It was evidently plain to every one on board they intended an attack, and either only waited for night or reinforcements which were every minute joining them. We were by no means prepared to make a very formidable resistance against such numbers, when fortunately just as they were beginning to make sail and pull towards us, a breeze sprung up which enabled us to get out of their reach, though not out of their sight, till the following day. In standing to the northward to try some other passage on the 3d June, being then off the Island Negros, our fore and main sky sail masts were struck, with lightning, shattering and tearing all in its descent down to the deck, so as to render them useless; reduced to this state of distress, we were obliged to return to Manila to put the ship in a fit state to prosecute the voyage. Here we met with considerable detention, and did not sail from Manila Bay till the 29d of August. The S. W. monsoon being then at its height an eastern passage by the way of St. Barraden, Dampier and Timor Straits further prolonged our voyage. In the north part of Demeter's Straits spoke two London whalers, eight months out, the Emily and Jane Packet, all well. [Ben. Hur. Nov. 22d.

POLICE REPORT.

November 19th, 1823.—Yesterday Mr. Fergusson, the owner of the ship Lady Campbell, made an application to the magistrates for the assistance of the Police under the following circumstances.—He stated that he wished to put in a Mr. Holden, (the late chief officer of the ship who had been removed at Madras) as captain, and that he was apprehensive of some resistance being made, and some breach of the peace being committed. Some police officers accordingly accompanied Mr. Fergusson on board, and when the appointment of Mr. Holden to the command of the vessel was announced to the crew, who were called off for the purpose, strong dissatisfaction was manifested, and they one and all said they would not sail under him. Some conversation took place between Mr. Murphy the present chief officer and Mr. Fergusson, and there was a great confusion among the men. A reinforcement of Police officers had by this time arrived, who remonstrated with the men upon the impropriety of opposing the orders of the owner of the vessel, and said that they would take them to the Police if they did not submit quietly. Mr. Fergusson also expostulated with Mr. Murphy, upon which the latter shook his fist in the face of the former, called him "a scoundrel," and threatened that "he would make him answer for it with his life." The peace officers upon this interfered and took him into custody, but he was presently liberated by the crew, who rushed up aft for this purpose. The officers finding themselves too weak for the crew, considered what had best be done, and resolved upon returning on shore, but on looking over the ship's side, they found their boats had been cut adrift. They eventually went on shore in a sloop's boat which was passing, taking Mr. Fergusson along with them. Mr. Fergusson subsequently complained against Mr. Murphy at the Police, charging him with a breach of the peace, and he was bound over himself and obliged to find two securities by the magistrate.

The Ball at the Government House last night was most numerous and brilliantly attended—very few of the principal families at the Presidency were absent. Among the Company were the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Heber—Lady McNaghten—the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Fendall, &c. &c.

Dancing commenced about 10 o'clock with a Country Dance, after which alternate Quadrilles and Waltzes attracted the admiring attention of the numerous spectators. Supper was served at twelve, the whole arrangements of which did infinite credit to the taste of the Party. Messrs. Gunter and Hooper of the Town Hall, Dancing was renewed after Supper with the Spanish Dance, followed by Quadrilles and Waltzes to a late hour.

We understand that Major General Hardwick yesterday morning gave over the Command of the Artillery at Dum-Dum to Col. McCleod. [John Bull Nov. 22d.

Whatever fears might have been entertained for the Hydery, in consequence of the appearance of her Gig with the Chief Mate, as mentioned in the Shipping Report, are happily set at rest by her safe arrival in the River. She has however, passed through some trying weather, having experienced a very severe gale between the Andamans and Sand heads, which lasted four days and night, and left her with six and a half feet water in the hold. This latter circumstance did not arise from any defect in the Ship, which is described by a Passenger, to be in every respect a capital vessel, and equal testimony is borne to the character of her Commander, Captain Humble. The water found its way through the lower ports, which were not caulked, and which of course could not be effected during the bad weather. The decks were scuttled to allow the water a free passage into the hold—and both pumps were kept constantly going—with bailing fore and aft. At the gale the Ship was detained three days off Point Palmiras, owing to the strong set in Balasore Roads. She there fell in with the Jane Pilot Vessel—one of those we formerly mentioned as having been driven from their anchors to sea.

We understand that Books for subscription to the proposed Bonus, for completing two voyages between England and Calcutta, in Steam Vessels, of not less than three hundred tons burthen, the passages not to average more than seventy days, are opened at all the principal houses of Agency. The amount already subscribed, we hear, reaches nearly to thirty thousand Rupees. We hope very shortly to be able to lay before our readers a List of the Subscribers. [John Bull Nov. 24th.

ACCOUNT OF CHINA.

Extracted from a letter from a Persian Moon-shee, dated Nypaul, 20th October, 1823.

In the month of June 1822, the Rajah of Nypaul dispatched Dilbunjan Pandee and Dace Bhugbut, and others, on a mission to China, from whence they returned in the following year on the 18th of October 1823, to Nypaul, and reported as follows:

It took them eight months to reach the capital of China (Pekin), during which journey they passed over ninety three large mountains.

They remained at the capital fifty five days, by permission of the Emperor, who gave them a habitation to reside in.

They stated that the buildings in the capital of China resemble those at Nypaul.

The circumference of the capital of China, they stated to be three coses and a half, and its breadth half a cos, and that the principal gate of the city is very small.

The Emperor is 38 years old, but as yet he has no mustachios.

Four Cazies, or Viziers, have the administration of affairs, and every morning about fifteen hundred of the nobility and general officers, assemble at the imperial durbar.

And the females of China are purda nusheen or veiled.

Every shop is obliged to sell a particular article and nothing more.

In summer the heat is excessive, and in winter the rivers of China are ice-bound, and the ice of such a thickness that Elephants cross over the rivers.

On the departure of the before mentioned Agents they were invested by order of the Emperor with Khillats, or dresses of honor.

The Emperor sent to the Rajah of Nypaul three Taughan horses, with a variety of rich presents of all kinds.

(True Translation) VIATOR.
[Ben. Hur. Nov. 21st.

ENGLISH NEWS.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Ships building and ordered to be built at Chatham dock-yard, viz.—Royal George, 120 guns, Mermidon and Africaine 40 guns, Crocodile of 28 guns; Espoir, Fairly, Hearty, Hyana and Lapping of ten guns and Sulphur and Mercury bombs, to be built. Formidable and Powerful of 84 guns, Thames and Unicorn of 46 guns, Rainbow, 28 guns, and Etna bomb, building.—The new docks and basin at Sheerness are now in a complete state, ready for the reception of ships. Moorings were last week laid down, opposite the dock-yard, for the Howe 120 gun ship, which at present lies a little up the harbour, and is to be the first ship docked; the Barmham and Trafalgar will be docked soon after the Howe, in the other two new docks. It is expected the Howe will be got into dock on the 19th of July next (the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation), previous to which she will be moved down to the new moorings to be got ready; it is said that she will be got in with her masts and rig last, on board to try the strength of the work. The docking of a large ship is a sight equal to a launch and the gates of the dock-yard are opened to the public as on those occasions. Doubtless thousands will be attracted to the spot on the above mentioned day not only to see the docking of one of the largest ships in the British navy but to have a view of the magnificent works of Sheerness yard, which for elegance and workmanship have no equal.—Kentish Gazette.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 26.

PETITION OF THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS,
ON THE ABUSES IN THE
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

Mr. Brougham.—Mr. Speaker, I know not that I ever rose to address this House with stronger feelings of anxiety than I feel actuate me at this moment. The repeated discussions of the state of Ireland—the vast talent that has been displayed in the development of this great subject—the mighty interests at issue—the multitude of persons who look with solicitude to the result of this application, present themselves to my view; but, above all, when I reflect upon the very strength of the case, coupled with the system of policy which has so long existed in Ireland, I do confess that I feel almost overawed by such grave and interesting considerations. My sense of the importance of my present duty is not diminished when we recollect how frequently the great question respecting the Catholic body and the system of misrule and intolerance so long established in Ireland has been under discussion and has been handled in the many different forms, in which the talent and ingenuity of so many enlightened men have exhibited it. And whereas, after those many and varied discussions, the great desideratum was to shew what the effect

of that system had been on the great body of the people—the true solution of the difficulty that stood in the way of the necessary change was to prove how those penal laws had operated, not on any particular description of persons, but on the great mass of the people. The Petitioners, in whose behalf I appear, had it in their power to have afforded that solution by demonstrating that justice was not impartially or equally administered to the King's subjects in Ireland; deeply feeling and duly knowing as they did, that such was the state of the case, it is with regret I am obliged to express my surprise that they have not set forth a particular detail of the proofs of that maladministration, so as to have enabled me, their advocate, to confirm their general statement by detail of facts. I make this complaint, not against the Petitioners, but through myself for them; they having sent me as their advocate, as it were, briefless into Court. By such a procedure—By thus confining themselves to a general proposition, they have reduced me to the necessity either of giving up the ground altogether, or that, ignorant as I must needs be of the details, I should still endeavour to supply the deficiency. I take the reason to be, that the Petitioners felt the existence of this partial and unjust administration of the law was so self-evident, that it has been so long and so flagrantly practised; that judging by their own feelings, they expected it would have struck the people of this country and the Members of this House at once. The people of Ireland cannot give us credit for ignorance on the subject—they assume that we (the Members of the House of Commons) must be fully acquainted with that gross perversion of the principles of law and justice which has existed so long, and which every hour is presented to their view. They calculated, no doubt, that it was as unnecessary for them to enter into a general accusation of flagrant abuses existing in the administration of justice in Ireland, as it would be for an Englishman, in characterising the excellence of the judicial administration which, thanks be to God, has ever existed in England, to enter into an explanation of the various details in which that character was founded. Had we to pourtray the excellence of that administration to foreigners, we should scarcely feel it necessary to say, that in England Juries were not packed; that here no Judge violated the dignity and decorum of the Bench by ribald jokes; that no Keeper of the Seals, having acknowledged that the victim of false accusation was treated with undeserved severity yet should, eight years afterwards, revisit, unheard and unaccused, a second time, the same individual with similar injustice. In England a creditor can obtain justice from his debtor without the necessity of bribing a Sub-Sheriff. The King's writ runs through every part of this Island—there is no detached corner—no land of Goshen, where some little tyrant dares to raise his flag in defiance to the order of his liege Lord. Here, however humble and unprotected a suitor may be, no matter, though he differs in his religion from the religion of the State, he is as certain of protection from the securities of the law, as though he offered his daily devotions in a Cathedral. It is therefore because the reverse of this picture is exhibited daily and hourly in Ireland, that the Petitioners, representing six millions of people, all of whom feel an equal conviction as to the injuries under which they suffer, have confined themselves to the general statement, and felt not the necessity of illustrating, by details its truth and accuracy. They knew that the law in Ireland was unequally administered. He that would say otherwise—that in Ireland there was that legal protection which existed in England—would be guilty, not of extravagant flattery; but even the assertion itself would be felt as the most intolerable mockery, nay, indeed, as the grossest expression of wrong that could pass from the mouth of man. (Hear, hear, hear.) Such a state of things arose partly from the laws themselves, and partly from the spirit in which these laws were administered. The laws first created the inequality—the spirit of administration aggravated their perversion. From the evidence of their senses the Irish population know the fact; they could not believe that it could be doubted, any where, much less in the House which represented the people. The consequence was, that not only the Petitioners, but the great body of the Irish people, have suppressed specific or detailed complaint.—(Hear, hear, hear.) In the intensity of their sufferings, they have lost the articulate language of remonstrance (Cheers.) Their cries are the exclamations of despair (Hear)—the certain forerunners of open aggression (Hear.) Fore-runners, he perhaps ought not to say, for while we are now speaking, the outrages in Ireland are going on. (Hear.) I beg the House to believe, that with the remotest intention of of exaggerating the state of things, it is my full & faithful conviction, that never during the last thirty years—of certain, melancholy disturbance and distraction—was Ireland in so perilous, so alarming a situation, as she stands in, at this moment. (Hear, hear.) The Petitioners complain first, of the inequality of the law, which they know to be aggravated by the spirit of its administration—a spirit which naturally, but not necessarily, had its origin in that inequality. Were other proofs of such a state of abuse wanting, I should say, that the very representation of so large a body of the people, as is set forth in the Petition on your Table complaining, as they do, in the strongest terms, and demanding redress at your hands, is, of itself, a sufficient inducement for this House to lend

a favourable ear to their prayer. But though that representation had not been made—were even the complaints of the sufferers suppressed—the law in Ireland, independently of the aggravated spirit of its administration, must while it remains on your Statute Book, produce that inequality. It separates the King's subjects in Ireland from each other—it makes aliens of those who would otherwise be brothers (Hear, hear, hear.) The law of England considers all the subjects of the land as brothers, the King being the common father of all. The law of Ireland marshals them in different sects; it partitions them in religious bounds, and naturally stimulates and perpetuates religious animosities. According to the law of England, there is no disqualified class of subjects—no divisions of persons, but the natural born and the alien; and such, indeed, was the liberality of that ancient system, that even in times which, in our self-opinion, we deem barbarous—would to God we had the generosity of feeling to imitate those barbarians—the being an alien was not considered a sufficient reason to withhold from any man the protection of the law. But in Ireland the very opposite principle is carried into effect with the most aggravated spirit—its people are divided into castes, the favoured and the persecuted, and the result must be, that, whether in the eyes of Judges, Jurors, or Witnesses, the latter are placed without the barriers of the law. (Hear, hear, hear.) I admit, that great and salutary changes with respect to the number and extent of the Penal laws have taken place since the year 1778, but still greater since 1793. I grant that the causes of these unnatural distinctions have been much mitigated since that time; but what I complain of is, that though nothing of the supposed security is left, the stigma of the Penal Code remains, (Hear, hear, hear) that the office, the gratuitous insolence is continued. Absurd and ridiculous imitations in the eye of the philosopher absurd, but to the Statesman, who views it in its effect, most melancholy, and still to see men clinging to such a principle. (Hear, hear, hear.) It was truly observed by the Right Honourable the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Sec. Canning,) in arguing the impossibility of these remaining restrictions, that you had taken off the chain from the Catholics, but left a link. Happily for the interest of human nature, even chains are inefficacious. Such an end as the Penal Law proposed, could only be effected by that system of extirpation which a ferocious tyrant of this country once proposed to be adopted in Ireland. But even were the link that was still continued only to gall and to crush removed, so long as the mark of the fetter was suffered to remain, so long I contend, will the inequality of the laws exist, so long will justice be partially administered; for so long will the unfavourable class of the Irish population appear in a degraded view in the eyes of all those who are employed in the administration of the law. (Cheers.) While then, therefore, the sore is suffered to rankle, while you adhere to a system powerless as a security, though most prejudicial to the public weal, the natural effect of a legislative sanction must be to teach every man, from the highest to the lowest, engaged in the distribution of justice, to pervert its principles, and to aggravate intestine commotion. The Christian, the English, the equitable, the indulgent spirit of law in the country, a spirit for the influence of which we are not indebted to the dark ages, nor to the benevolence of the Holy Alliance backed by its Cossack supporters, and to which we have clung with unremitting tenacity throughout every vicissitude of our history, is, that in the eye of the law every man is equal. (Hear, hear, hear.) But what said the law of Ireland for itself? It proclaims itself a respecter of persons, allowing men truly to follow their own religious inclinations, but allowing them to enjoy their spiritual interests at the sacrifice of their highest secular and temporal advantages. I shall first apply myself to the consideration of the first magistracy, that system of local jurisdiction which in this country is at the door of every subject; it is undeniable that abuses have, and, from the infirmity of human nature, ever will exist in such an institution. Various salutary laws have, however, from time to time been introduced, having for their object to protect the magistrate from prosecution where he erred from ignorance and not design, and to secure the people from oppression and malversation. There do, notwithstanding, occasionally occur some examples of improper persons being appointed; but, on the whole, these abuses have been successfully restrained. The system in Ireland is the direct opposite of that existing in England, with respect to the removal of magistrates. Here it is the rule, never departed from, not to oust a man out of the Commission of the Peace, unless the proof of his misconduct has assumed a legal shape and that he has been prosecuted to conviction. I have myself known a magistrate charged with perjury, who was complained of by the majority of his fellows, but whom the Lord Chancellor refused to remove from the Commission because no legal prosecution had taken place. My Lord Gosford describes the Irish magistracy as suffering the spirit of impartial justice to disappear and that their supineness was the subject of conversation in every part of the country. By supineness the Noble Lord, I know meant the disinclination to resist the progress of violence—violence in general committed by the Orange Association. We have had, it is true, a late revision of the Magistracy of Ireland in twelve counties. Had that plan been executed

with the same honest and zealous intentions with which it was proposed, a very considerable benefit would have resulted. But the manner of the execution proved that little good was to be expected from the arrangement. I have been informed, from good authority, and of the truth of the information I am prepared to tender proof at your bar, that of the one hundred and sixty-two Magistrates, removed by the revision, the great radical change that was to be effected, consisted of the displacing some who had, as absentees removed themselves; others, who were officers of the army, English officers of militia; others who were incapacitated by age, and not a few laugh.) To the number of the really acting body did the revision apply? To the very large number of fourteen. (Hear.) Amongst the Magistrates for the County of Monaghan, I understand, Sir Harcourt Lees was found there, notwithstanding the revision, I also understand he remains. In the County of the City of Dublin, the notorious Major Sirr was in the Commission. He was at the head of the Dublin Police. Such an appointment I pronounce to be an outrage of all justice. (Hear, hear.) It was the most offensive and most insulting contempt of the public opinion of the people of Ireland to have the name of Sirr in the Commission at all, but, if he were to be placed anywhere in such authority, Dublin, that had been the bloody theatre of his nameless tyrannies during the last rebellion, ought to have been spared from the visitation of his presence. He could not within the rule of my Lord Eldon—which in England, if he could by any chance rise here to such a distinction, would have at once removed him. (Hear, hear.) Yet that man is to be found daily (and nightly) at the Police of Dublin though convicted by a Jury of that very City, of oppression, extortion, and injustice (hear, hear) against his fellow-subjects. With the assistance of his associates in oppression, his fellow labourer in those acts, which unhappily the crisis in Ireland afforded too frequent an opportunity for practising with impunity, by the fabrication of a false return, the injustice was effected. There could be no denial; the very associate of him was in Court by accident, when Mr. Curran, the eloquent defender of the oppressed, dared either the Counsel of Sirr to examine him, or Sandy's himself, for his own character, to enter the witness box, but both refused the call. Need he say that a Jury returned a verdict against the defendant for such oppression. And yet years after, when such services as he could perform to the Government were not wanting, that Major Sirr, the convicted oppressor, is placed at the head of the Magistracy of the City of Dublin. (Hear.) See the consequences of all those evils in the condition of the population of Ireland. The Magisterial commitments for the last four years in Ireland, average the commitments of the same period for all England and Wales.—Having stated those authorities are founded upon fact and the opinions of great men, I shall close this part of my argument by a reference to a memorable saying of Lord Redesdale in the House of Peers—that Learned Nobleman has been intimately connected with that ill-fated country for many years. He had a long personal experience of its circumstances and condition. He was not one who could be designated as a patron of rash complaints—as a party opposer of existing institutions. No—he was rather one who would shut his eyes to the inequalities of a bad system, if he thought it was compatible with security; he would rather be silent as to the evils of a vicious policy, if they were not so enormously mischievous as to give no chance of safety or of rest.—(Hear, hear.) Such is the authority who existed in the other House, last year, that "there exists in Ireland two sorts of justice, one for the rich and the other for the poor, and both are equally ill-administered". (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Nor, let it be supposed that Lord Redesdale was infected with the spirit of complaint, so prevalent in Ireland—let it not be supposed, that having resided there for some time, that the Learned Lord had become tainted with the disposition to remonstrate, which has been long epidemic with the Irish people; and is merely so now, only it is at present a little louder. (Hear, hear.) I consider that opinion of Lord Redesdale, put forth, as it was, by one who had been Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in an English House of Legislature, to be of itself a sufficient ground for inquiry. (Hear, hear.) There can be no better ground; but I will shew the House, in illustration of this opinion, that will prove, that if the Noble Lord had not said what he did, he ought to have said it. I need not inform the House that the Sheriff has no trifling office to discharge, in the administration of justice. He has the selection of Juries—a power very liable to abuse, unless in counties which choose their own Sheriffs; but when the Juries are appointed by the corporations in Ireland, which are full of hostility towards the Roman Catholics, their officer is imbued with the same feelings. The Sheriff who chooses the Jury, is the creature of those privileged bodies; and he is appointed, subject to all their prejudices. I think it right to refer to a circumstance relative to the exercise of the office of Sheriff in Ireland, which transpired in the late inquiry, but which has nothing to do with the conduct of the present Sheriff. A gentleman, of the name of Dillon Macnamara, an Attorney, was asked this question by the adverse party—"Did you not offer a sum of money to an Under Sheriff for the purpose of prevailing on him to select a Jury; to get off a client of your's?" The answer was, "I did." He was asked "did you obtain a packed Jury?" He answered,

no; for the panel was gone up to the Castle. He was asked, did not the Sub-Sheriff indignantly reject the proposal, as would have been the case in England? The answer was a remarkable one; for he stated, that the Sub-Sheriff said, it was not in his power, if he wished to select the Jury, for the panel was gone up to the Castle. (Hear, hear.) He was asked, "did not the Sub-Sheriff reject the bribe?" He said, "he did not get the bribe;" and the answer was, "he did not do what I wished." (Hear.) This is not the sort of dialogue which could have taken place between any persons whatever and a Sub-Sheriff in England. I would not say, that any officer, who would take a bribe to select a Jury for the purpose of acquitting a person who was guilty of forgery, would as readily take a bribe to ensure the conviction of a person accused of treason; but I do think, and it is not uncharitable to suppose it, that the man who offered a bribe with the view of having a felon acquitted would go as far for the conviction of a political opponent. (Hear, hear.) The Sub-Sheriff, in the instance I have mentioned, did not indeed receive the bribe; I have no right to suppose he did; but you have had a respectable Solicitor at your Bar who was asked a question, from the answer to which I can infer with certainty & confidence that the idea of packing a Jury, and of an officer being bribed, does not the same horror in any practitioner of the law in Ireland as it would in this country, if there should be an attorney base and mean enough to make such a proposal—and on this part of the argument I stand as on a rock—no such Attorney would dare to talk of the subject, because if he had not the feeling of abhorrence in himself of such conduct, he would be well aware that there was that feeling throughout the country which would produce general and unmingled detestation (Cheers.) I will now put it to the House to consider the consequences of another circumstance attending the administration of justice in Ireland. There the Sub-Sheriff who summons the Jury has the privilege of receiving a guinea from any person who is liable to attend, for omitting him in the summons; so, if a man can give a guinea, he is not required to undertake the task of serving on a Jury, but if he cannot give it he must serve. The sum is less in country places than in Dublin, as I understand the price of the country exemption is but half a guinea (hear and a laugh.) Thus the persons best qualified may be exempted from serving on special Juries, and I need not expatiate to the House on the probable results. I have said that the King's writ does not run equally throughout Ireland, and of this I am ready to offer evidence to the House. I can prove, it is the practice that when a man, who has reason to think he shall be arrested for debt, possesses money, and can bribe the Sheriff, he makes a bargain with him that he shall pay him all his fees, provided the Sheriff gives him timely notice of the writ. I presume this is the purchase of a courteous notice that he may surrender himself. (A laugh.) It might, however, enable rich debtors to elude justice; but the poor man has no means of entitling him this courtesy, and perfect justice is visited on him. (Hear.) This had been proved within these three days in a Committee above stair. I will read some of the evidence to the House, in order to shew how civil justice is administered in Ireland. A witness was asked, "Do you regard the difficulty of recovering money after judgment an obstacle to the investment of English capital in Ireland?" Answer, "I do." I mention this (observed Mr. B.) to show that the office of Sheriff is grossly abused in Ireland, in a manner that we have no idea of in England. The witness stated that the practice alluded to was confined to persons who ranked as gentlemen; for it was the constant habit of the Sub-Sheriff to get security for his fees on the writ delivered, if he gives sufficient notice to the party. The witness, on being asked whether that practice generally prevailed throughout Ireland, said, "It prevails every where except in Dublin and the county of Cork, where special writs are issued, but I believe that in some parts of the county of Cork an arrangement of that kind might be effected." He was asked whether there was any other, and what system with respect to the lower classes? His answer was, "I consider the Sub-Sheriff is not paid for any favour to them, and does not shew them any." (Hear, and a laugh.) This may be sport to us (continued the Honourable Member,) but it is death to them. (Hear, hear.) A debtor may have 20,000*l.* in the funds and there may be no possibility of arresting him as long as he is able to purchase a timely notice from the Sheriff. The witness had also averred that there was one sort of law for the higher classes, and another for the lower, and that specialties were granted against some and refused as to others. This, I suppose, is what Lord Redesdale had in his eyes when he used the memorable words to which I have called your attention, namely, that "there is one law for the rich and another for the poor, and both equally ill-administered." I hope the same imputation does not reach the higher departments of the law in Ireland, but while the penal restrictions continued—while the Judge must be a Protestant—while all honours at the Bar are confined to a favoured class, and withheld from others, whatever may be their merits, there must be a prejudice at the seat of justice against those who are stigmatised by disabilities. (Hear, hear.) You know the Sheriff has the selecting of the Jury, and when you have seen how the Sub-Sheriff may be bribed: and when you have it in

...these are daily taken in the case of the Protestant under Sheriff would be... of the body by whom he was chosen, as... account of the more vulgar of constance of mo... received. (Hear, hear, hear.) As to the... Bench in Ireland, I have nothing to say... to that—its habits may not be the same as ou... own, but the habits of different lands may be diff... erent, that which may be considered as not at... all improper in one country, may be regarded in... another as highly indecent. I cannot, however, pass over the conduct of one of the Irish Judges on a late occasion, which, to say the least of it, was highly indecorous. If a Judge ought to preserve dignity—if he were bound to preserve impartiality, and to maintain a high sense of duty, surely a mixture of political feeling, any effort as a partisan of dissent, any interference in the details of party, in circuits and towns, as a tool of faction, is a stain and reproach on the administration of justice, which ought to be removed. (Hear, hear, hear.) When a Judge is forgetful of his high and solemn station—when he abandons impartiality, and surrenders himself to his passions or his follies, he forfeits that respect by his own conduct, which we are inclined to pay him; he makes it impossible for us to do him the honour we would wish, and the sooner he discontinues to hold this balance, the better, while he so injuriously wields the sword of justice. The Judge to whose conduct I mean to allude is Lord Norbury—for I wish to speak of Judges with the same sincerity that I would of Sheriffs or Attornies—no just Judge, I am sure, will object to this principle, and I believe no Judge will long remain just, as long as the licence of conduct to which I mean to advert in the present instance shall be tolerated. Our Judges are just because they cannot perpetrate injustice; but they, as men, would do so if we did not vindicate justice from innovation. It is near a year since I referred to a certain letter, which was written by the late Attorney-General (Saurin) to Chief Justice Norbury of the Common Pleas, which no English Judge would have allowed to be addressed to him by any person whatever, and if he had received such a letter from his most intimate friend I will venture to say he should cease to call him his friend any longer. (Hear, hear.) And if it came from a high quarter, I will be bold to affirm, that the higher the quarter the more instant would be the flash of his indignation. (Hear, hear.) A year has now elapsed since I adverted to that letter in the House, and it has not been denied by Mr. Saurin, nor, as far as I know, has it been answered by Lord Norbury. In England you must be convinced that such an insult could not be given to a person in such a station and not receive its merited rebuke. In the letter to which I adverted, Lord Norbury was called upon to job on circuit for political purposes. Bearing as he did the sword of justice, and the emine of her authority, he was called on by an officer of the Crown to prostitute both for the views of a political faction. (Hear, hear.) He was called upon to receive the country Gentlemen in his chamber on the Circuit, and to converse with them on political subjects, and he was reminded that it would do great good to the cause. It appeared by the letter that he was in the habit of talking individually to them in his chamber at Philipstown, and he was requested to impress upon them, as the consequence of granting the Catholic Claims, that the Catholics would elect Catholic Members. This, I believe, the House will allow, is not at all probable, for although Roman Catholics might be made eligible to serve in Parliament, property and moral power would still have some weight, and therefore Catholic Members could not be universally elected. It was in the next place asserted in the letter that the Catholic Member would have the nomination of Sheriffs, and perhaps also of the Judges. Here, then, a Judge is called upon to take advantage of the Circuit for political purposes, and at the same time it is time suggested to him to allude to the corruption of the Legislative Body by an implication, that when a man is elected a Member of Parliament he went to the Treasury and insisted that such or such a man should be made a Judge. (Hear, hear.) This, no doubt, was to the great glory of the administration of justice, but perhaps it was as much to the triumph of those who deride her institutions. (Hear, hear.) But Lord Norbury was called upon to point out the consequences of the measure, and to state that the Protestants would be put in the back ground, as the Catholics were formerly; and he was to impress upon them, that they could hardly submit to reside in the country if it passed. Thus was the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas commissioned to go and preach upon the circuit against the Roman Catholics (A laugh), and to decry the course of Justice of which he ought to be the ornament. (Hear, hear.) When Judges are governed by political motives, it is impossible but they must become unjust Judges, and no greater evil, no more grievous reproach, can befall a country. I might go on now to show the imperfections of the Administration in Ireland in several other respects, if I thought the necessity for inquiry sufficiently made out. I might refer to the excess by Civil Bill—to the system of Assistant Arristries—to the local Revenue Board. As to the mode of suit by Civil Bill, I need only refer to the records of that House since Act after Act have been passed acknowledging the evils of procedure, the inadequacy of successive plans of amendment. As to the Revenue Board, the mismanagement of that was apparent, where those who were appointed to it, and not at hazard be h... and Sub-Com... mitteation, I be...

...I have exhausted your patience. (Hear, hear.) But this I would impress, above all things on the minds of ministers that although the day of reckoning has been too long delayed, an account must be rendered of your stewardship over Ireland. (Hear, hear.) That country, which was calculated to add to your prosperity in peace and to form your chief strength in war, you have made in war the strength and reliance of your enemies, and in peace either the scene of actual sedition and rebellion, or of a discord almost amounting to revolt. (Hear, hear, hear.)—and why has this happened! because you have resolved not to grant any boon to that country which shall not be extorted from you by difficulties. (Hear, hear, hear.)—and therefore the people are driven to despair. Hence has Ireland been reduced to the deplorable condition which she now presents— Ireland, that possesses an immense extent of soil of unrivalled fertility—a climate more genial than our own, a people active, skilful, hardworking, with a strength and endurance greater than almost any other people of Europe, and enriched, as she was, with the bounties which a kind Providence had poured down upon her in profusion. (Hear, hear, hear.) For six centuries she has been under your dominions, for about 150 years she has attracted some of your attention, but she has never been an object of your solicitude at all, unless when in a period of war you have been afraid that she would join your enemies, or in an interval of peace seen her in despair raise the standard of rebellion. The prosperity of Ireland is a thing you have never thought of. All your anxiety with regard to her has gone no farther than to make her a safe possession. (Lord cheers.) Yes, you must one day render an account of your administration of the affairs of that devoted country, and a black account it will be, for on you is the awful responsibility that her active and swarming population should be a curse rather than a blessing to your empire, and that her productive soil, her genial climate, the beneficence of nature should be all in vain and her people starving in a land of plenty. (Hear, hear.) At this moment that country complains of the worst grievances; she accuses you, with reason, of injustice and she still vainly demands relief, against degrading partiality, and intolerable oppression. (Hear, hear, hear.) In England justice is not to be sold though it may be delayed. It is not to be sold, to the rich and withheld from the poor; but in Ireland it was to the rich sold, to the poor refused and to all classes delayed. Lord Redesdale has stated that he found that to be the state of Ireland, and left it so; you found it the same, and will leave it so, unless you throw over her the protection of equal justice. It is vain to attempt to disguise this from ourselves, that we are on the brink of a precipice. (Hear, hear, hear.)—we can't remain as we are; Ireland must be made better, or must become worse. (Hear, hear.) I pray God an interval of tranquillity may be granted before the crisis arrives, and that you may have wisdom enough to turn it to advantage, and no longer treat that country with the infatuated neglect, or vicious severity, which has produced such dreadful consequences. (Cheers.) I may, perhaps, take too gloomy a view of this subject, but I feel I am borne out in my opinion, by the facts which I have advanced, and by the strong language of the Petition and Remonstrance. If I do err, I err with the opinion of the most experienced—with repeated Acts of the Legislature—with the sentiments of the most enlightened men of former times—I err with the common sense of the world—I err with the laws of nature—with the invariable decrees of Providence, which has willed that persevering oppression should terminate in its own punishment. (Hear, hear.) It is the maddest of all policy to drive six millions of people to despair. A higher authority than any present has said, that injustice may drive a wise man mad; but you drive 6,000,000 of men mad by oppression, and then punish them for complaining. The case is not to be met any longer by the flimsy pretences which have been so often employed; you can no longer meet this question by talking of the ambition of Buonaparte—of the principles of Jacobinism—of the evil of breaking down a strong administration—or of the conscience of a British King. (Hear, hear.) Buonaparte no longer gives you alarm by his existence. His life has been closed in solitary confinement and with unnecessary torture. (Hear, hear.) The Monarch of whose conscience so much was said when the cause of humanity was to be opposed, is gone to his great account; we can no longer hear of scruples in the Royal heart. (Hear, hear); and as to the plea of breaking down a strong administration, that is perfectly ridiculous. (Hear, hear, hear.) If you mock us with pretences, afford at least a consistent line of argument; prove some propriety in your logic, or give us none. To attempt, after goading six millions of men to madness, to chain them more cruelly by new penal enactments, is a species of hardness and folly which cannot be long persevered in with impunity. (Hear, hear, hear.) Every mode of violence and coercion has been already tried, the calamities which you have heaped upon Ireland far exceed the number, great as they are, which Providence in its bounty had showered upon her; what has been the result? The mischief has been compressed, not removed, and the hour of desperate retribution has only been postponed. The malady has not been cured, but has been driven upon the system for a more malignant and fatal operation. It is not by additional wrong that you are to counteract the effects of the previous injustice.—Your penal enactments can no longer fetter Ireland without a danger as alarming as the injury you inflict. The more you load her with chains, the more you will endanger...

...of yourself. She will eventually burst them asunder; she will arm herself with the fragments, and convert what you intended for your safety into the means of your destruction. Suppose, Sir, you try a change of system. Suppose you hold out to that unhappy country the hand of kindness. Suppose you prefer winning the hearts of the Irish people generally, to receiving the applause of Orange Lodges. (Hear, hear, hear.) A richer harvest of gratitude and respect was never reaped by man than that which such conduct would secure from the generous warm-hearted Irish people. It would be rewarded by their gratitude ay, to enthusiasm; it would be rewarded by their respectful devotion. (Hear, hear.) You saw, Sir, what took place when the Monarch visited Ireland. You saw, the reception which the Sovereign experienced from his Irish Subjects, when he approached them with only the pomp of promise. What would not the Legislature experience from the gratitude of the Irish nation, when elicited not by promises merely, but by acts of favor absolutely received! (Hear, hear, hear.) But Sir this is a prospect on which I must not rest. I dare not indulge in the contemplation of it. It is too painfully tantalizing to gaze on a benefit which I know I never can see but in the distance. (Hear, hear, hear.) I will return, therefore, to that which is my immediate object. I return to claim that justice for the Irish people which has hitherto been denied them and which there is too much reason to fear they will never receive. Sir, when the Petitioners offer to prove their allegations, on what ground can inquiry be fairly resisted? When they are challenged to establish their declarations, when their wrongs are denied, and they are called upon to show their existence, on what ground can inquiry be fairly resisted? To do wrong to subjects is common. To deny them a redress for wrong is not uncommon. But when they re-assert their injuries after having been challenged to show those injuries are real, then to refuse all investigation, is to perpetuate the most inhuman mockery and injustice. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, whatever it may please this House to do, I have discharged my duty, and relieved my conscience. (Hear, hear.) If this inquiry be withheld—if you once more determine to persevere in the course which has hitherto proved so fatal, if when the last means of escape from the dreadful evils by which you are menaced are so often offered to you, you reject them, I shall deeply deplore, not that I have urged you to do justice to Ireland—but that you have refused to do that, without which, I do in my conscience believe, there is neither peace to Ireland, nor safety to England. (Lord, and long continued cheers.) I move, Sir, that the petition which I yesterday presented, be referred to the Grand Committee on Courts of Justice.

Mr. Goulburn observed, that the speech of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman embraced such a variety of topics that he felt it impossible to answer the whole of them in detail. He trusted, however, the House would not be led away by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's eloquence, to forget the simple question before them, and to which he wished to recal their attention. He was conscious that he laboured under great difficulties in replying to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. In the first place he had not the same claim to the attention of the House. Again, the question was brought forward at a period of the Session when those individuals in Parliament who were best competent to comment on the facts alleged by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, and to state what they knew of the administration of Justice in Ireland, were absent. Under these circumstances he must trust to the candid indulgence of the House while he endeavoured to reply to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's statements. In the commencement of his speech, the Honourable and Learned Gentleman appeared to feel, what indeed, must have struck every one, that the House were called upon to enter into an examination into the administration of justice in Ireland on a Petition which did not state a single fact, but which merely contained a general, almost an inflammatory statement as to the whole of that administration. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman talked of the Petition on the table, as if it were the Petition of the People of Ireland. From that he completely dissented. He would not admit that the petition spoke the opinion of the people of Ireland. He would not be a party to so libellous a charge upon the people of Ireland. He was convinced that the sentiments which it expressed were abhorrent not only from the people of Ireland, but from the majority of the class of individuals from whom it professed to proceed. Towards the conclusion of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's speech, he urged it on the House as a duty not to neglect what he termed the prayers of the people of Ireland. The people of Ireland! Why the Petition only professed to be the Petition of certain Roman Catholics in Ireland. When he looked at the signatures, he could not see the names of a great number of persons professing the Catholic faith, respectable, loyal, and gifted individuals, whose local experience qualified them for being at least as good judges of the subject as those persons were from whom the Petition actually proceeded. He could not, therefore, allow that it was a Petition even from the Catholic body, or expressive of their sentiments and wishes. He could view it only as the Petition of the persons by whom it had been signed. It was the Petition of a number of individuals against the established institutions of their country, unaccompanied by any statement of facts (which would have rendered the Petition of the humblest member of the community deserving of attention), but founded on the general impression which they entertained that the administration of justice was unequal and...

...corrupt. It was, in fact, a Petition of Protestants of Ireland. Now if the Hon. and Learned Gentleman were in his senses, he would ask him what would be his feelings on the presentation of a similar kind were presented to a body of Protestants against all the Catholics in Ireland. If a Petition were to state that the Catholics of a certain part of Ireland, of Cork, for instance, exercised an undue influence in the formation of juries, and on that allegation charged the whole Catholic community with injustice and corruption, would not the Honourable and Learned Gentleman call on the House to interfere and resist such an attack? Would he not more especially do so, if he found that the Petition proceeded not from the higher and more respectable classes of the Protestants, from persons whose stations and character entitled their opinions to weight with the Legislature, but from some association founded on narrow and exclusive principles, from some Orange lodge for instance? He (Mr. Goulburn) could see none. He could in the character of the two classes of petitioner but he could see none in their objects. The Hon. and Learned Gent. had, with an ingenuity peculiar to himself, endeavoured to supply a reason why facts were omitted in the Petition. The Hon. and Learned Gent. allowed that the omission might appear extraordinary to that House. But the reason was that as Englishmen, they were ignorant of what was going on in Ireland. They did not know the extent of the existing abuses in that country; abuses so evident to the individuals who signed the Petition, that they could not suppose the people of England ignorant of them, and therefore abstained from any particular or detailed statements. But what public institution, what private character would be safe, if such a principle as that were admitted! It was indeed a most fallacious principle, but its fallacy was not equal to its injustice. He readily admitted that the purity of the administration of justice was a subject of the utmost importance. It was a subject to which the attention of the Legislature could not be too strongly directed, and it was a subject on which he had repeatedly observed, that both Houses of Parliament were very properly anxious. It was impossible to view the purity of the administration of justice to Ireland. But he put it to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman whether another duty was not imposed on Parliament, not less imperative than that of preserving the purity of the administration of justice. If they were bound on the one hand to guard the purity of the administration of justice they were bound on the other hand to guard against exposing the administration of justice to unmerited suspicion. (Hear, hear, hear.) (They were bound not to hold up the tribunals of justice to universal obloquy. But could there be a more ready mode of doing so, than to be induced by the eloquence of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, exhibited in broad assertions, unsupported by any statement of facts, to take a step, which would imply that the whole administration of justice in Ireland, from top to bottom, was defective! The very Petitioners themselves used, with reference to another subject, an expression, which he would use with respect to this, namely, that suspicion frequently worked all the evils that natural impurity could effect. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman said, for sooth, that all the Petitioners required was, inquiry. He (Mr. Goulburn) asked, where was the difference, in a Parliamentary point of view, between a readiness to inquire, and a readiness to condemn? Would any one, who knew any thing of Parliamentary proceedings, say, that to refer such a Petition, not to an ordinary Committee, but to a Committee which had not been resorted to for a hundred years, could fail to produce an impression that the House admitted the existence of the alleged evil? Would not that immediately cast a great suspicion and imputation on the administration of justice in Ireland! The Petition and the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's speech contained two charges; the one that the law was unequal and partial as applicable to the Catholics of Ireland; the other, that it was corruptly administered. But was the state of the law peculiarly applicable to the Catholics of Ireland? So far from it, that as the law then stood, it was more severe towards the Catholics of England than the Catholics of Ireland. Of that fact, a better proof could not be offered than the Bill which a Noble Lord, not then in his place, had introduced, to confer on the English Catholics the same privileges as were enjoyed by the Catholics of Ireland. Why therefore, was any distinction made? Why was not the law as applicable to the Catholics, both of England and of Ireland, to be referred to the consideration of the Committee? With the inequality and partiality of the law, however, the Government of Ireland had nothing to do. If in the opinion of Parliament the law ought to be altered, that was another question. The subject had undergone long and repeated deliberations, and Parliament had over and over again decided that they would not render the laws equal. It was a question, however, which rested not with the Government, but with the Legislature. He felt it incumbent upon him in this part of the discussion, and was as much influenced by his inclination as by his duty, to enter somewhat largely into the mode in which justice was administered in Ireland. It was true that as the Petitioners brought only a general charge, it might be enough for him to meet it with a general denial. The Hon. & Learned Gentleman had, however, endeavoured to supply the omission with some facts on which he (Mr. Goulburn) would beg leave to make a few observations. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman, after having asserted that all the Magistrates of Ireland were more or less corrupt, had proceeded to argue as if Ireland...

... & as if the relative situation of the ... with respect to the appointment and the ... of the Magistracy were the same. ... every body knew that the rule adopted by ... Lord Chancellor of England, in the appoint- ... of the Magistrates was very different from ... the rule adopted by the Lord Chancellor of ... Ireland in the appointment of the Magistrates of ... Ireland. The Lord Chancellor of England declined ... to interfere in the removal of any Magistrates, ... unless the case of that Magistrate had been heard ... before a legal tribunal, and a Jury had deter- ... mined against him. But that was not the prac- ... tice in Ireland. All who heard him must reco- ... lect how frequently individuals were removed ... from the situation of Magistrates in Ireland, ... not because any corrupt or improper motive was at- ... tributed to them in the discharge of their duty, ... but because they were persons whose rank and ... situation of life did not entitle them to hold the ... office. The Honourable and Learned Gentle- ... men inferred that the whole Magistracy of ... Ireland were necessarily corrupt. That he (Mr. ... G.) positively denied. He admitted, and the ... Hon. and Learned Gentleman himself admitted, ... the impracticability of putting the Magistrates ... of Ireland on a footing with the Magistrates of ... England (would to God that could be done!) but ... he (Mr. Goulburn) was satisfied that as able, ... honest, and zealous individuals were appointed as ... the materials of the country would allow. If the ... Hon. and Learned Gentleman imputed to the ... Lord Chancellor of Ireland any undue political ... motive in the question of the appointment of the ... Magistracy, he was misinformed, and did that ... Noble and Learned Lord great injustice. The ... removal of any Magistrate from the Commission ... was an invidious duty, and the persons so re- ... moved naturally ascribed their removal to improper ... motives. Of course appeals without end had ... been made to the Irish Government on this subject. ... He (Mr. G.) must, however, honestly and ... sincerely say, that having been admitted by the ... Noble Lord to several cases of imputed inadequacy ... of persons holding the office of Magistrates, he ... had never in any one dismissed from the ... Commission on character, conduct, and sta- ... tion, entitled him to remain in it. If the Ho- ... nourable and Learned Gentleman himself could ... look into the details of this subject, he would be ... perfectly satisfied that the Lord Chancellor of ... Ireland was not actuated by any corrupt motives. ... Mr. BROUGHAM denied having imputed ... corrupt motives to the Noble and Learned Lord. ... Mr. Goulburn observed, that attributing ... the removal of individuals from the Commission to ... their differing in political opinion from the No- ... ble and Learned Lord, and to their being Secta- ... rians, was supposing the existence of an improper ... motive. By no such motive was the Lord Chancel- ... lor of Ireland actuated. He took the recommen- ... dation of Gentlemen of all political parties, and in- ... differently, whether Catholics or Protestants. He ... then inquired into the facts of the case, and ac- ... ceded accordingly. But the Honourable and Learned ... Gentleman was evidently little informed of the ... circumstances of the case. He had said that in ... twelve counties the Commission had been reform- ... ed. The fact was, that there was not a single ... county in Ireland in which reformation had not ... taken place, more or less complete, as circumstan- ... ces would permit.—If the Honourable and Learned ... Gentleman had consulted his Hon. Friend the ... Member for Limerick, he would have found, that, ... even in Limerick, the change in the Magistracy ... had been confined to those individuals, whose cha- ... racter and station did not entitle them to hold the ... situation; and that cases of delicacy and difficulty ... had occurred, which showed that it was in no way ... influenced by political or religious consideration. ... Then came the Honourable and Learned Gentle- ... man's grave charge against the Lord Chancellor ... of Ireland, that Sir Harcourt Lees was in the Com- ... mission of the Peace in that country. For his part ... he would not express an opinion on the conduct of ... any man who could not be present to defend him- ... self. But he was sure the Hon. and Learned Gen- ... tleman would feel the injustice of his attack, and ... would lament having made a statement involving ... so heavy a charge against an individual, when he ... was told that Sir Harcourt Lees was not in the ... Commission in any county in Ireland. If such, ... therefore, were the facts on which the Honourable ... and Learned Gentleman proposed to refer the pe- ... tition to the Grand Committee on Oaths of Jus- ... tice, he (Mr. Goulburn) put it to the House whether ... they would be warranted in pursuing such a ... course? As to the appointment of Sheriffs, the ... Honourable and Learned Gentleman admitted, that ... whatever evil had existed in it had been obviated ... by preceding Governments; of which let it be ... remembered that the present Lord Chancellor of ... Ireland formed a constituent part. The Hon- ... ourable and Learned Gentleman contended, how- ... ever, that the appointment of Sheriffs in corpo- ... rate towns in Ireland was as corrupt as ever. Let ... a case be brought forward, and let the House de- ... cide upon that case. He (Mr. Goulburn) had ... been anxious, ever since he went to Ireland, to ... discover any such case of corruption if it existed, ... but, upon his honour, he had been unable to meet ... with one. Was a general accusation, therefore, ... to be listened to in the absence of any detailed ... statement of facts? But the Honourable and Learned ... Gentleman contended that the Under Sheriffs ... were corrupt; and, in support of that opinion, ... read the evidence of a witness before the Committee ... above stairs, employed in examining the conviction of ... the poor. The Government of Ireland wished for no- ... thing more than to have such a case proved to them. ... They would visit it with every possible severity. He ... had declared, over and over again, in Ireland, that ... if he were once satisfied of the existence of the crime, ... he would bring the criminal to condign punishment. ... But he could not proceed on the loose declaration of ... a witness in a Committee above stairs, not directed ... against any particular individual. He had been hit- ... terly prevented from attending the Committee, not from ... any disinclination, but from the great pressure of pub-

lic business upon him throughout the Session. But ... from the moment he had heard of that evidence, ... he had formed a determination to attend and sit the ... grounds on which it was given, in order that the Go- ... vernment of Ireland might act accordingly. If the ... Honourable and Learned Gentleman possessed any ... information on the subject, and would put it into ... his (Mr. Goulburn's) hands, he would pledge himself ... that no Under-Sheriff, proved guilty of corruption, ... should keep his office. But he could not consent to ... proceed on general statements and on idle rumours ... more prevalent perhaps in Dublin, than in any other ... place in the world. The Honourable and Learned ... Gentleman talked of the composition of Juries being ... influenced by these Under-Sheriffs. Never having been ... before cognizant of such a circumstance, he could ... not be expected to be prepared immediately to make ... a complete answer to the Honourable and Learned ... Gentleman. He repeated, however, that if any such ... circumstances came to his knowledge he would not ... hesitate instantly to proceed upon them. With respect to the Boards of Excise and ... Customs, he would not now enter into the policy ... which dictated their formation. The object was ... to secure the revenue, and he might safely add, ... that all the arrangements were made with a view ... to that end only. A change, however, had re- ... cently taken place in the constitution of those ... Boards, which would necessarily produce a change ... in the judicial administration of the Revenue ... Laws. He knew, indeed, that another description ... of tribunal was to be established, not liable to the ... objections urged against the former one by an ... Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Hear, hear), & ... was it when they were on the brink of abolishing a ... tribunal that an inquiry ought to be instituted into ... its proceedings? Having gone over the points in ... the Petition, which had been particularly dwelt ... on by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, the ... House would, perhaps, allow him (Mr. Goulburn) to ... state some other reasons, which showed that the ... administration of the laws in Ire- ... land was not a just subject of charge. But the ... Honourable and Learned Gentleman said that per- ... tiality existed not only in criminal but in civil ... cases. In refuting this part of the accusation, he ... (Mr. Goulburn) thought he could adduce the most ... satisfactory evidence. In order to meet the general ... assertion in the Petition it was necessary to as- ... certain what remedy was open to those suitors ... who considered themselves injured and who there- ... they appealed to that resort or not. The first thing ... to inquire was, the proportion which the number of ... motions, for new trials bore to the number of cases ... previously decided. If the Catholics could not obtain ... justice from Protestant Jurors they profess to ven- ... erate the Judges and would resort to them. Upon ... this subject he (Mr. Goulburn) should quote the ... opinion of Mr. O'Connell, a Gentleman who had ... signed the present Petition, and whose experience ... of the Courts in Dublin enabled him to form a ... correct estimate of the character of the Judges. ... He should on this occasion quote from the *Dublin ... Evening Post*, which was at least as valid an au- ... thority against the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's ... opposite, as in his favour. The Right Honourable ... Gentleman here referred to a late speech of Mr. ... O'Connell's, in which that Gentleman charac- ... terized most of the Judges in Ireland as persons of ... tried sincerity and honesty, and some of whom, he ... said, he had a proud satisfaction in holding up to ... the world as bright examples of learning and in- ... tegrity. The entire of the present Judges in the ... Court of King's Bench, Mr. O'Connell consid- ... ered of this description, and such as he had never ... expected to see at the head of that Court. Some ... Judges in the other Courts were also entitled to the ... same praise. If then, resumed Mr. Goulburn, the ... Catholics were treated with injustice by Juries ... there was, on the admission of Mr. O'Connell, the ... Court of King's Bench open to them, where ... they might be certain of redress; but if, on the ... contrary, they did not appeal to that resort, was ... it not evidence of the fair administration of the ... law? Let the Honourable and Learned Gentleman ... be the number of motions for new trials in the Court ... of King's Bench in Dublin, last year, which ... was 34, with the number of similar motions in ... the Court of King's Bench in England, which ... was 114, and he would find that they bore about ... the same proportion to each other as the causes ... decided. The House would then, he trusted, al- ... low Mr. O'Connell's speech and practice in fa- ... vour of the administration of the law, to balance ... his argument against it in the Petition. He was not ... certain that there were any other points of the Ho- ... nourable and Learned Gentleman's speech which ... was necessary to notice. In the observations he had ... made, he did not attempt to compete with the elo- ... quence of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, ... but he had stated facts, and facts only, in op- ... position to general assertions. Those assertions, ... too, came from a person interested (though not ... in a pecuniary sense) in holding up the Catholics ... in the most glowing terms. Before concluding, ... he could not help remarking, that the Hon. ... and Learned Gentleman's argument, that the ... administration of the laws to Catholics was ... narrow, and should have embraced England ... as well as Ireland. If justice were not done to ... Catholics in one country, it could not be expected ... by them in the other. But there was, besides, the ... evidence to which he had already alluded—that ... of the Marquis Wellesley, of the Attorney-Gen- ... eral, and the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and ... he might add his own testimony against the ... vague allegations of the Petitioners. The two ... latter, perhaps, might be suspected of some pre- ... judice upon a question between Protestants and ... Catholics, but it should be recollected that as ... Members of the Government, they were engaged ... in securing to the country the benefits of an im- ... partial administration of Justice. In short, upon ... considering the whole of the statement made by ... the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, he could see ... no reason to concur in a motion which went to fix ... a stigma upon the whole administration of the ... law in Ireland. The House ought to be cautious ... how it gave encouragement to the Petitioners. He ... sincerely believed, if the inquiry now asked ... were granted, Parliament would soon be called

upon, if not by the same persons, by those of ... of different principles, to vilify every person hold- ... ing a public situation in Ireland, and every in- ... stitution belonging to the country. Upon these ... grounds he should vote against the motion. (Hear, ... hear.) ... Col. Barry rose to oppose the motion.—The ... Catholic Association, from which this Petition ... originated, was one which ought not to exist in ... any well-constituted State. It was suffered to ... sit in the inned neighbourhood of the Castle ... of Dublin, issuing resolutions, and keeping up ... all the forms of a Parliament, except that it had ... no voice upon the table, nor a Sergeant at Arms ... at the door. If the Government of Ireland suf- ... fered such an assembly to sit in its vicinity, it ... deserved, and he hoped it would be obliged to ... abandon the reins of Government, with the dis- ... grace which belonged to it, for having tolerated ... this focus of sedition. The debates which took ... place in that association went constantly forth to ... the public, and they were evidently calculated ... by their inflammatory nature to set one part of ... the population against the other. Amongst other ... observations it was averred that 20,000 Orangemen ... intended to massacre the whole Catholic popu- ... lation. If that association were not put down, ... Government would be either obliged to yield en- ... tirely to the tumults raised by them, or else to ... abandon the task which they had undertaken—that ... of ruling the country according to law. The ... Honourable Gentleman here read an extract from ... one of the speeches recently delivered at a meeting ... of the Catholic Association, in which the orator ... pointed out to his Catholic fellow countrymen ... the propriety of carrying arms for their defence. ... He knew that the individual to whom he alluded, ... afterwards, desisted having used the expressions im- ... puted to him (Hear, hear); but he also knew ... that the note-taker, by whom the speech was re- ... ported, offered to declare on oath, before any ... competent authority, that those expressions, did ... fall from the Gentleman in question. (Hear.) ... Another statement was, that 20,000 Orangemen ... would exterminate the Roman Catholics of Ire- ... land. This was absurd. What proportion, he ... would ask, did the whole body of Orangemen ... bear to the vast numbers who were acting, in ... every county, under the direction of Captain ... Rock? He gave the Learned Gentleman every ... credit for the eloquence and animated declama- ... tion with which he introduced this subject; but ... he had to complain, that the Learned Gentleman ... had not brought forward any facts. The Learned ... Gentleman admitted that these who intrusted him ... with the Petition had not supplied him with facts; ... and the reason he gave for their not having done ... so, was the notoriety of the grievances set forth ... in the Petition. If they were so notorious, why ... did not the Learned Gentleman fill up the blank ... by some statements of his own? He, however, ... acquiesced in a more natural way, for this extra- ... ordinary absence of facts. He believed that the ... Petitioners had no facts to state. Was it to be ... supposed that if they were in possession of facts, ... they would keep them back out of mere forbear- ... ance? The whole tenour and construction of the ... petition he held to be a gross libel on the gen- ... tlemen of Ireland. It contained a good deal of that ... bombastic eloquence which might be expected ... from the quarter whence it came; but in sense ... and reasoning it was wholly deficient. There ... was one passage in the Petition to which he wish- ... ed particularly to advert. It ran thus:—"The ... passions which arise from sectarian hatred, inflamed ... by the fears of endangered avarice, are of the ... fiercest kind, and naturally lead to a frightful ex- ... cess." (Hear.) The sacred writings are tortured ... into a profane instrumentality, the Bible is re- ... sorted to for the suggestions of massacre (Hear) ... and the injunctions of murder are drawn out of ... every word of God; (Hear) conscious of the ... guilt of their sanguinary affiliations, they fly ... from the light; their league against their coun- ... try is veiled in a sacrilegious darkness, and their ... impious fidelity secured by a blasphemous ap- ... peal to the sanction of an oath." These ideas ... were founded, he supposed, on a pamphlet, en- ... titled "The Oath System Unmasked," & printed ... by Mr. Milikin of Dublin; upon which al- ... so a Right Hon. Baronet opposed (Sir J. New- ... port) had been believed, examined some of the wil- ... linesses during the late inquiry. He would only ... say that he never recollected to have met with such ... a mass of exaggerated, and absurd falsehoods as ... were contained in that publication.—There was ... one part of the statement of the Learned Gen- ... tleman, which, he confessed, gave him very con- ... siderable pain. He alluded to a letter said to ... have been written by a late Attorney General for ... Ireland. He was extremely sorry that the Learned ... Gentleman should have received so weighty a charge, ... which he thought had been set at rest long ago, particu- ... larly when the base and infamous manner in which ... the letter had been produced was recollected. He should ... now bear testimony to the pure state of the admin- ... istration of Justice in Ireland. He had not had the ... experience which other gentlemen possessed, of pro- ... ceedings that were adopted in the disturbed cir- ... cumstances. His country was fortunately exempted ... from those scenes of outrage and disgrace which were ... common in other parts of the country. The popu- ... lation lived in a state of peace and familiarity with popu- ... larity. Until he saw it stated in the Petition, that the ... sources of justice were polluted throughout Ireland, ... he had never known such an assertion to be true. ... It was very natural to expect that much odium would ... be thrown upon those by whom the laws were admin- ... istered, however faultless their conduct might really ... be. He admitted that Ireland was in a state ... which must make every reflecting man tremble— ... (Hear, hear) and if decisive measures were not ... taken very great mischief must, of necessity, be the ... result. He would be a bad legislator who resorted to ... alternative measures for the purpose of settling rid- ... of so virulent a complaint. In the very first in-

stance such measures should be taken ... effectually prevent the patient from injury ... or others. They ought to put down that ... not open rebellion, is a state very little removed ... at. Measures of conciliation as they were ... would produce no adequate effect. Could any ... imagine that such measures would remove the mischief ... at once? There was, he asserted, great party spirit ... in both sides—here were infamous publications on ... both sides—and he wished to see them all put down. ... Without being less a friend to freedom than any ... Gentleman in that House, he must say, that state ... of things prevailed in Ireland which ought to be put ... down by the strong hand of power. Then and then ... only, ought they to apply remedies to prevent the re- ... currence of the evil. The mischief which arose from ... heated discussion, and from the extremely vitiated ... state of the public press, were most appalling. ... Nothing could have so good an effect as putting ... down, by the strong hand of power, all irritating ... harangues, and all inflammatory publications. For ... that purpose he would intrust the Government of ... Ireland with even stronger powers than those ... which they now possessed. ... The Hon. C. H. Hutchinson agreed perfectly with ... the Hon. Gentleman in his concluding sentiments, nam- ... ly, that things could not go in Ireland as they were at ... present, and that decisive measures ought and must be ... taken to put an end to the evils which distracted that ... country; but he could not agree with him in thinking ... that any good object could be attained by adopting ... his suggestion, for shackling the press with regard to ... all subjects connected with Ireland. The Hon. Gen- ... tleman commenced by an animated address to Govern- ... ment to put down the Catholic Association in Dublin. ... Now what had occasioned the assembling of the ... Catholic Association was compelled to re-assemble, to ... opposition given to the King's Government; by the ... opposition of those who, in their insolence, called ... themselves the only loyal subjects in Ireland. They ... had set up a rebellious opposition to the course of po- ... licy adopted by the Lord Lieutenant although it was in ... accordance with the wishes of the King himself. The ... Catholic Association was compelled to re-assemble, to ... re-engage themselves from the faction which had been ... permitted year after year to be dominant in Ireland— ... a faction composed of men, who by their mis-govern- ... ment, created the Rebellion of 1798, who wished to ... perpetuate that rebellion, and would have accom- ... plished their nefarious project, if it had not been for ... the Marquis of Cornwallis. The Hon. Gentleman re- ... ferred to the speeches of Mr. O'Gorman, a highly ... respectable gentleman. He did not stand there to de- ... fend any inflammatory address which was likely to ... excite popular fury, on one side or the other; but if it ... were true that O'Gorman had used the angry expressions ... imputed to him, was there no reason for Mr. Massey ... Honourable Gentleman read only what had fallen from ... Mr. O'Gorman, and other members of the Catholic ... Association?—Did he never see certain publications ... which were sent forth to the world by a Protestant ... Clergyman, who had himself sounded the appeal to arms ... in the part of the Protestants of Ireland? He alluded ... to the mad appeal of the Reverend Harcourt Lees, a ... man who was perfectly mad on religious subjects. He ... had insulted every Catholic and every Protestant in ... the country by his monstrous, disgraceful, ridiculous, ... and absurd publication. With regard to the late At- ... torney-General's letter, his Learned Friend had no- ... thing to do with the manner in which it was found. If ... his Learned Friend had sufficient reason to believe ... that it was not a forged document, and if he viewed ... it as having an official character he could not ... think that his Learned Friend was not perfectly jus- ... tified in making use of it for the purpose of convincing ... that House that an extent of party feeling was exist- ... ing. He was anxious to do justice to his country, and far ... from being dissatisfied with the able and eloquent exertions ... of his Learned Friend he thought Ireland could not be ... too grateful for them. But it was an honest object for ... any Gentleman to attempt to put his country right before ... that House, and if Irish Gentlemen were pointed out as ... being totally unfit for any situation of trust or con- ... fidence it could not be expected that questions connected ... with Ireland, would be well received in Parliament ... till that error was corrected. If the House were led to ... believe that Irish Gentlemen were unfit to act as Sena- ... tors, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jurors or Pe- ... titioners, they would turn from that country with disgust ... and refuse to listen to Irish questions. They would in- ... dignantly say, "Let these barbarians go home, and herd ... with their brother savages." He had always endeavoured ... to place the Irish character where it ought to be— ... high in the estimation of the House of Commons. There ... was no duty which the Irish had not performed with as ... much distinction as the proud Britons. There was as ... much talent, integrity, and legal skill on the bench of ... Ireland as could be found on the bench in England. ... With respect to the complaints made by the Petitioners, ... they referred principally to the situation in which they ... were placed in the city of Dublin, and did not allude to ... other parts of Ireland. If they had done so, he and many ... other gentlemen would have contradicted them. The ... distribution of justice in Leinster, Munster, and Con- ... naught was perfectly fair and left the Catholics without ... cause of complaint. How could it be otherwise, when, ... in different Counties many of the Grand Jurors were ... Catholics? If this Petition were understood to convey a ... complaint against the administration of justice generally ...—against the integrity of the Bench as a body,—against ... Grand and Petty Juries generally throughout the coun- ... try, he was prepared to negative the imputation (Hear, ... hear); for in the parts of Ireland with which he was best ... acquainted he knew there was no ground for a sweep- ... ing charge nor did the Catholics, there, to his know- ... ledge, ever make or sanction it. In candour and in jus- ... tice he owed this denial, and he freely made it, in be- ... half of the character of his countrymen, which must be ... soally injured were the imputation in a general sense ... correct. (Hear.) But he did not think the Petition ... meant to make a general charge; he rather believed its ... chief force was meant to apply to the local influence in ... empowering Grand and Petty Juries of the Corporation ... of Dublin, enough of which had been disclosed in the ... late proceedings of the House, which terminated in the ... case of one Gentleman (Sir A. B. King) in a manner so ... little creditable to that House. (Hear.) It was in that ... sense, and that alone he wished to have the Petition ... referred to the Committee, he earnestly hoped it would be ... so referred not as conveying a general reflection, but as ... applying to a notorious party influence which was most ... detrimental to the administration of Justice. The Ho- ... nourable Gentleman concluded by warmly eulogizing the ... conduct of the Catholics of Ireland, claiming some co- ... sideration and branches of faith had provoked, and called ... upon the Government, if they meant to retain their places ... to set the example of uniting all parties by plac- ... ing them upon an equal footing. (Hear, hear.) ... Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald declared his warm admiration ... of the candid and manly sentiments of his Hon. Friend ... (Mr. Hutchinson), and lamented that his conclusion in ... voting for the Committee was at variance with his de- ... sires of the truth of the Petition. He would make ... great allowances for the disappointed hopes of the ... Catholics; but as their long attached friend, he deplored ... the injury which some of their body inflicted upon ... their question, by adopting a tone and language ... in this Petition which was utterly unfounded, and calu- ... rious in every respect. (Hear.) ... Mr. Abercromby remarked, that many of the ... Gentlemen opposite had, in the course of this deb- ... severely arraigned the conduct of the Catholics but ... should recollect the adversaries who had driven the ... Catholics to compliance? Did they not meet at the ... meeting of avowed Orange

(Continued in ...)

wrongful, merely problematical, whether he ought or ought not to be so as to Major Sirr; but established and yet for retain a situation of responsibility. With regard to generally one observation, Hon. Gentleman (Mr. G. F. Peel) struck him forcibly; it was his statement, that the recent removal from the list of the Magistrate, that many were found to make a private profit of the administration of Justice. It was singular that on a late occasion when an Hon. Friend (Mr. S. Rice) had said that there were magistrates in Ireland who sold justice it was indignantly denied by Gentlemen opposite amid cheers as loud as he had heard this night (hear, hear), and yet how came the admission, that the fact then denied was indisputably correct? With respect to any reflections which had been cast upon the Irish Magistracy, he would acknowledge that he thought the Government for what they had effected towards their reformation, were entitled to the greatest credit.

Mr. Secretary Peel promised to confine himself very strictly to what he had to say, to the consideration of the matter strictly before the House. When he stated to the House that out of 84 days which had been this session devoted to the despatch of public business, no less than 49 had been appropriated to the discussion of Irish subjects (Hear, hear), it would easily be imagined how disposed he felt to confine himself within the limits he proposed. The question here then, was whether this—whether the House should have recourse to the very unusual proceeding of referring this Petition to a Committee of Courts of Justice—a proceeding that had not been resorted to by the Legislature for the space of 124 years past. (Hear, hear.) It was then adopted upon express allegation of corruption in one of the Judges. Now he (Mr. Peel) wished to know whether in the speech of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, or to the Petition itself, any ground for such a Petition as this had been laid? (Hear, hear.) He had heard it called the Petition of the Roman Catholics; but he had heard it called the Petition of the Roman Catholics, as it was called he rose in order to rescue them from the charge of having been guilty of in any way connected with it, considered as it was in such unbecoming, indeed he had almost said, such ferocious language. It could never be imagined that the Roman Catholics of Ireland could be parties to representations of this kind—that the Corporation of Dublin is disgraced by the foulest corruption, and has been robbed of upwards of a million of money by these abandoned peculators? (Hear, hear, hear.) Would the Roman Catholics of Ireland had they been satisfied even that these statements were well founded, have disgraced them even by assenting to use? (Hear, hear.) But on this subject some information had been already laid before the House in the course of his inquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin. With respect to the civil proceedings and conduct of that Corporation of Dublin, and its expenditure, a Committee had been appointed to inquire, had pursued its inquiries for three months, and was still sitting up stairs. But it was most remarkable, that in this Petition, which dealt so largely on general averments, no specific or particular fact was stated. He called on the House therefore, to suspend its judgment altogether on the subject matter. Even the Honourable and Learned Gentleman himself, like a skilful orator, had taken occasion to complain of this defect in the beginning of his speech; and had endeavoured to account for it on one of the most whimsical and extraordinary principles that could well be imagined—namely, that the facts imputed by the general averments of the Petitioners were so notorious, that the Petitioners thought it unnecessary to recapitulate them. In passing, he (Mr. Sec. Peel) would observe of this general language that the Petition itself was more in the declamatory style of a condemned tragedy, than of any representation to the Legislature. Other reasons might be assigned for the omission of any particular facts; and as to the general assertions, many Hon. Gentlemen, some friendly and others opposed to the Catholic cause, had that evening gone forward to contradict every one of them, and to declare them in all respects unfounded. The Hon. Member for Cork, for instance, (Mr. C. H. Hutchinson), a gentleman from whom he (Mr. Sec. Peel) generally differed on political subjects, but whom he could never hear, had on no occasion more so than this evening—without feeling the strongest disposition to do every justice to the manliness, the uprightness, and the integrity of his intentions, and the honesty with which he expressed them (Hear, hear)—the Hon. Member for Cork denied all these accusations about the bad administration of Justice in Ireland, the bad conduct of the Judges, or the malaproposities of the Juries. He denied them totally in all cases which were within his own observation and knowledge, and especially in Cork. Now a House should know that this Petition was, in fact, submitted from a Society called the Catholic Association, now sitting in Dublin. (Hear, hear.) Ten years ago, the Catholic Association was also sitting, and at the instigation of that body, a very able work was composed, called, "the Penal Laws of Ireland." The author received the thanks and rewards of that Association; and in that book, too, there were many of these general assertions respecting the Administration of Justice in Ireland. The Right Hon. Gentleman then read a passage from the book, imputing partiality and denial of justice to the Irish Government. There was but one instance quoted, and to that the House would be inclined to attend. It was stated that at the Summertime, in the year 1810,

not it supposed to be biased by political partiality, but acted on the recommendation of Privy Counsellors and Governors of Counties. It was true that on the disturbance which had occurred in the North of Ireland the troops were obliged to withdraw, as they could not act, no Magistrate being present. But why was a Magistrate present? Because Lord Manners had recently withdrawn an individual from the commission of the peace, who had been accused of acting under strong party feelings. As to Major Sirr, he did not think it quite fair in the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to cast reflections on that gentleman, and rely on an authority on the speech of Mr. Curran. If the case against Major Sirr had been so strong, why he would ask, did not Mr. Ponsonby and the Duke of Bedford, remove him from the Commission of the Peace? He asked this, not as intending any imputation against the Duke of Bedford or Mr. Ponsonby, for not so acting, but as the strongest possible inference that the trial did not produce such damning proofs against Major Sirr, as had been supposed. The whole of the six years, during which he (Mr. Sec. Peel) had been acquainted with Major Sirr, he never knew any individual less disposed to exert authority under the Petition which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had presented was destitute of fact but the Hon. and Learned Gentleman did him the service of supplying the deficiency by his statements. But to show what the value of the Honourable and Learned Gent's statements were he would recall to the recollection of the House what he had said on the debate a few nights ago on the subject of the Court of Chancery and speaking of Lord Mansfield. The Right Honourable Gentleman then read from a Paper of the 5th Jan. "that almost all the judgments of that Noble Judge in one particular year which had been appealed from, had been reversed by the Lord Chancellor of England. It seemed that upon an average of ten years, out of 100 appeals from the judgments of the Lord Chancellor fifty of these sentences had been reversed. God knew, after this it could hardly be said, he questioned before the House had been raised or any misrepresentation had been suggested in a spirit of hostility to this Learned and Noble Lord, of whom he was entitled to say, that in pronouncing judgment he was wrong about once in a hundred times; but what was the case? Why, that in 13 years there had been 2,700 decrees pronounced by Lord Mansfield and 11 only of his judgments had been reversed in the whole time. There had been 22 appeals only in the 13 years and only 1 had been reversed. So that if he had correctly understood what the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, he must make a deduction from his accuracy of about 22,000 per cent. Not any representations had ever been made by Mr. Justice Fletcher of any improper corrections having taken place and that was a strong proof that criminal justice was not administered so improperly as the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had endeavoured to show it had. He (Mr. Sec. Peel) never could believe that the Petition was intended to induce the House to enter on a calm enquiry, but that it proceeded from bad party purposes. He therefore never would consent to give credence to the imputations on a judge by founding any Parliamentary proceeding upon it and still less would he consent to found on the proceeding of referring it to the Grand Jury. Mr. Brougham, in reply, said that those who had not heard his opening speech, which he was fortunate enough to deliver to a different audience from those who had heard the Right H. Secretary (Mr. Sec. Peel) might have supposed from the speech of this Gentleman that his statements were diametrically opposite to what they actually were. As to the pamphlet of Mr. Scully, for he was the author of the pamphlet on the Penal Laws, he (Mr. B.) had carefully abstained from taking from it one single statement, not that he was insensible to its great merits and to its accurate and important information (and that accuracy was born testimony to him by a most temperate advocate of the Catholic Claims, Mr. Butler, of Lincoln's Inn), but because he knew that if he made it the authority of any fact, the conviction of the publisher would be thrown in his face. Yet the Right Honourable Gentleman had made the repetition of the statement in this pamphlet a main part of his speech, while he had passed over very lightly what he (Mr. B.) actually relied on. He had, however, to give his personal thanks to the Honourable Member for Galway (Mr. R. Martin), for the exceedingly jocose notice he had been pleased to take of his address. He had never heard a more successful piece of mimicry. If he might be allowed to call it so, "on these or any other boards" (a laugh); and he could not help congratulating the Right H. Secretary, who was generally called the manager (laughing) that so eminent a performer had closed his theatrical career this season with so excellent a performance. (Laughter.) In answering his statements respecting Lord Chancellor Mansfield, the Right Hon. Secretary had gone merely against his (Mr. B.'s) credit as a witness. He had stated the number of decrees to be the whole number of appeals 50 to 100. The Right Honourable Secretary had stated them at 11 out of 22 which was exactly the same proportion, one half of the whole number brought under the review of the superior tribunal. If he seriously inferred from this, that on application to the Court of Chancery there was only one chance whether the decision was right or

He had known the means by which the documents were obtained for publication and other purposes as fully and heartily as the Right Honourable Secretary. "The means" continued Mr. B. by which such documents are obtained are of an odious and disgusting offence against the very being of society & are thus worthy of all the reprobation of the Right Hon. Secretary. Every honest mind must shudder at the method of bribing servants to betray their masters' eyes, and their mistresses also, and producing them personally too, day after day, as we once beheld them, and when they were exhibited to this astonished, insulted, and almost degraded nation, and to the sun, which shrouded its face at such horrors. The Right Hon. Gentleman, after he disquit which he has felt, and has very naturally expressed, as such practices, how must he feel in associating with the other Ministers of the Crown, with the exception, indeed, of the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whose disgust at these proceedings was well known; and his Right Hon. and Learned Friend the President of the Board of Control whose upright mind must have revolted at such baseness? But the other Ministers, how can he meet them, especially Lord Chancellor Eldon, the old friend and adviser of the Princess of Wales—who made her his tool for his political purposes (hear, hear, and a cry of question.) "Yes, Sir! question, you may well call this it is a question to your conscience; this it is that shows itself in your subdued tones, when you would vainly attempt to smother down what can not be doubted, nor denied, nor palliated. We, ourselves, are a party! We have a green bag in our possession, full of the fruits of the violation of every domestic confidence, a bag we received with open arms, and which if I had not by accident averted the discussion would have been given to men possessed with malice, fury and animosity, sprung from the most absurd, political calculations, and possessed with the most rancorous passions, born from the most absurd ones that ever possessed any animal above a fiend. This bag was filled by documents, by practices, compared with which the worst of those by which it is possible to imagine that Mr. Scully's letter had been procured rose into something respectable." The Honourable and Learned Gentleman then observed, that he had not rested any argument on the assertion as to Sir Harcourt Lees which he had mentioned (though as what he considered good authority), parenthetically, and he contended, whatever was said by the Member for Galway, the Mr. Justice Fletcher was superior, as an authority of soundness for judgment, to Mr. Baron Smith. The eulogium of his Honourable Friend Mr. Hutchinson on the Judge, Grand Jury, Petty Jury and every one connected with the Court of Cork, was directly opposed to other testimony. It reminded him of a Learned person, Mr. Hargrave, who, when he had been appointed Recorder of Liverpool, was on his return to his first Session, loud in praise of every thing connected with the sea of his elevation—justice, attorneys, parties in civil causes all excellent in his way. "But the prisoners," said Mr. Jekyll (as the prisoners were the only class that had not been praised), "what do you say of the prisoners?" "Why really, replied Mr. Hargrave, for their situation, and considering circumstances, they seem good." "as worthy a set of men as you would meet with" (A laugh.) His Honourable Friend's eulogy was suspect as well. Generally speaking, the twelve Judges were pure! Generally speaking! what should we think of such an eulogy in England? To "Generally," would be retorted "aye, and particularly too,"—show us a corrupt Judge." As to the argument that there were no appeals to the Court of King's Bench, and that there were few new trials, it was well known that writs of error to the King's Bench only could take place on technicalities, and the new trials were only granted in the Court, out of which the record issued. The praise heaped upon the King's Bench was, by implication, a censure on the other Courts. When it was said "all the four Judges of the King's Bench are pure," it was an acknowledgment that all the Judges in the two other Courts were not pure. In conclusion, Mr. Brougham implored the House not to reject the Petition. They should overlook faults of style or violence of expression. "You are not in a situation," he said, "to sit as cold critics on the language of an injured people. You cannot blame them if they go a little far in complaining of evils which it is your business to redress, which you have not redressed. I call on you once more to redress these wrongs. Ireland is discontented, Ireland is in danger. Those who have never been alarmed before are alarmed now; and while we yet talk, Ireland may be in flames. Open the doors of that great Committee, which, if it be not a mere mockery, cannot be better employed than in receiving a Petition so important, and the effect will be to lessen the danger—to mitigate animosities. I pray you in the name of six millions of your fellow subjects—who implore from you justice and protection—I pray you in the name of Ireland, the peace of which is broken—and last of all, I pray you in the name of the whole empire, which, as an empire cannot survive the loss of Ireland." (Hear, hear.) The Hon. C. H. Hutchinson, in explanation, repeated, that if the Petitioners asserted that justice was not fairly

He commenced the enclosure of the Petition on Wednesday, and continued walking all night, only stopping four times for about five minutes, on each occasion to take some bare soup and to change his stockings. The circumference of the Belt is very nearly a quarter of an Irish mile. It takes 423 rounds to 100 miles. During the night he went several rounds in two minutes to each. About three o'clock yesterday he took five minutes and a half to a round, and during the last half hour he performed each round in from three to three and half minutes and the last round in two and a half, having accomplished the one hundred miles in twenty three hours and three quarters, wanting a few seconds. During the last round he deliberately tied a blue ribbon to the end of his whip, which he waved triumphantly, and huzzared with great animation on gaining the starting post. The spectators, during the day, were exceedingly numerous. Amongst them were several elegant females but from three o'clock the grounds were so full, that it required a party of Gentlemen in advance of the pedestrian to keep the way clear. He was constantly most enthusiastically cheered by the persons present; and on his completing the last round, he was immediately borne on their arms to a carriage, in which he was conveyed to the Baths, in Temple-street. The gait of the pedestrian appeared lounging and heavy; he took pretty long steps, kept his knees rather stiff, and his motion was chiefly from his hips. After his Herculean task he appeared quite fresh, and declared he could easily walk a couple of hours longer. On getting into the carriage it was with great difficulty the crowd were prevented from taking the horse off, and drawing it to its destination.

DRY ROT IN THE NAVY.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been sent to several Members of Parliament with the view of obtaining an investigation into the important subject alluded to in it.—The writer has addressed us on the subject at more length, but want of room compels us to postpone the insertion of his communication to a future day.

"The alarming dry rot in our navy pressed me to address you with an apology, being ready to prove the cause if certain official documents be laid before Parliament."

"I believe I could convince you that we owe the Dry Rot entirely to an abandonment of our old principles of ship-building, attended with most ruinous expenses of millions, and irreparable dangers if we do not return to our old practice." &c.

London Bridge.—Mr. Telford's Report on the subject of the rebuilding London Bridge has been printed, and it appears to be the result of a very careful survey. According to the Report, the present bridge is so far from being the river above the bridge to a canal, that it prevents the high water from rising so high, and the low water from sinking so low as it otherwise would do; and that thus it renders the boat and barge navigation more general and safe. Further; that by the removal of the present bridge, the foundations of Blackfriars and Westminster Bridge, and even of Waterloo Bridge, would be endangered, and that the fortifying of these, together with the raising of banks, so as to prevent the low grounds from being flooded at high water, would cost upwards of 100,000. There are also in the Report some curious facts respecting the velocity of the impulsive wave of the tide in rivers, of which we have never heard any thing before.

Bergami.—It is rumoured in this city that the celebrated Bergami and Lady A., sailed together from hence for Dublin on Tuesday last, in the St. Patrick steam-packet.—Bristol Mercury.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY SHREE-CRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO, No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

